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LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

[The late Mr. Richard D. Fisher, for many years a useful and valued member of this Society, presented to it two collections of type-written copies of manuscripts relating to the Reverend Jonathan Boucher, who from 1770 to 1775 was Rector of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis.

These donations consist of a volume containing *Reminiscences* which constitute in fact an autobiography, presented May 10, 1909; and a volume of *Correspondence* containing letters ranging in date from 1759 to 1802, which was received February 14, 1910. It is from the latter that the letters given below have been selected.

The original manuscripts are in the possession of Oliver Locker-Lampson, Esquire, M. P., of Rowfant, Crawley, Sussex, England, a great-grandson of Mr. Boucher, who generously gave Mr. Fisher leave to have the copies made for presentation to this Society.

The Reverend Jonathan Boucher was born on March 1, 1737 (March 12, 1738, N. S.), at Bencogo, a small hamlet in the parish of Bromfield between Wigton and Allonby in Cumberland. His father was a "statesman," the local term for a small proprietor or yeoman farmer, in that shire. His ancestry was said to be of Norman origin, but at the time of the birth of Jonathan the family had become reduced to not only humble but extremely narrow circumstances.

While yet a very young man, about twenty years of age, Mr. Boucher, who had been educated at the Wigton Grammar School, and under the Reverend Mr. James, in whose school he was an usher, went to America as private tutor in a Virginia family, where George Washington's stepson was among his pupils. In 1762 he returned to England and was ordained priest by the Bishop of London. He held successively two cures in Virginia and in 1770 was appointed rector of Saint Anne's Parish, Annapolis. He was an intimate friend and

associate of George Washington, but being a staunch loyalist, this friendship became broken. He denounced the cause of American liberty from the pulpit, and his last sermon in Saint Anne's Church preached with pistols on the pulpit cushion, concluded with these words :— "As long as I live, yea, while I have my being, will I proclaim 'God save the King!'" This incident well illustrates the temper of the man and the temper of the times. Returning to England in 1775, his devotion to the crown was rewarded by the grant of a government pension. In 1785 he was appointed vicar of Epsom. He was regarded as a preacher of force and eloquence, and his intimate association with men prominent in public affairs, and his own acute observation, give both interest and value to his correspondence. He was thrice married and died in 1804.

In 1797 he published a volume of thirteen discourses under the title "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution." This book was dedicated to George Washington "as a tender of renewed amity." He was much interested in lexicography and prepared a glossary of archaic and provincial words which however was never published.

The Reverend Mr. James to whom and to whose family the following letters are addressed was the clergyman in Cumberland in whose school Mr. Boucher served as a tutor before going to America, and who exercised a great influence upon his character and career.—C. C. H.]

To The Rev'd Mr. James ¹

St. Bees, near Wt'haven,
Cumberland.

Pr. The Nelson

Capt'n Harrison.

Port Royal, Rappa'k River

Virginia, Aug't the 7th, 1759

My dear Friends,

I dare well Enough assure Myself yt ye Knowledge of my Welfare will be welcome News to You, so that I hasten to let the first sentence of my Letter confirm it. By the Blessing of God, after serious Toils & dangers escap'd I am at length arriv'd in Health & Safety where I hope I shall not be alarm'd by any of ye more terrible Apprehensions. It w'd have given

¹ John James, D. D., 1729-1785; schoolmaster; M. A., Queen's College, Oxford, 1755; D. D., 1782; headmaster of St. Bee's School, 1755-71; Rector of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews, 1782-5. Married in 1757 Ann Grayson of Lamonby Hall.

me much Pleasure had I been able to have put this into y^r Hands before this Time, but believe Me, no earlier Opportunity offer'd, save one Liverpool Ship by whom I wth Difficulty got wrote to my Parents & Mr. This you may assure yourselves of that I shall neglect no opportunities to give you Letters, such as they are; and shall think quite well of my ability in Letter writing, if it has Influence Enough wth you to procure y^r. answers. Many may excell Me in Elegancy of composition, but there are but few to whom my Epistles shall yield for sincerity and warmness of friendly Concern: and but that 'tis difficult to make ye Head conceive w^t ye Heart feels, You w^d find an ardency and Zeal in this Letter w^c. might attone for its other many Defects. Enough however for Preface, let Me proceed to inform you of ye Remarks I made during my tedious Voyage: And these were much fewer than either You or I imagin'd. Variety of Objects can seldom arise where every scene is still *undiq Pontus & undiq. Cælum*. Howsoever as I had no sickness, w^c I purposely boast of to You and Y^r Townsfolks, the Pains of a long Exclusion from ye World were much less than I had a Right to expect. The Pleasures at sea, even wth ye finest Winds and Weather, are rather imaginary than real; tho' ye gaining an Insight into so celebrated a Science affords one something like ye Pleasure of gaining an additional sense. And this I mention, as I value myself upon my acquisitions this Way. I know not how it is I cannot remember the irksome Days & tedious Nights, I pass'd without calling it a weary Pilgrimage; And yet I think 'tis injurious to complain; Thousands daily suffer more than I ever did & yet never think it hard. I believe I may wth Justice boast that Few have ever been better us'd either by Capt'n or People than I was; fewer Storms and finer Weather have been seldom known; and, except our Apprehensions of those plaguy Privateers few have ever had an Easier Passage; And yet, so perverse is my way of Thinking, I cannot look upon it as any way a tolerable Life, nay, seamen themselves wn, they are at sea, I believe mostly think as I do, but Custom

or Pride or someth'g or other won't let them quit it. I'll tell you what often delighted Me: as we advance to ye Westward We have ye finest richest skys Eye, I think, ever beheld. Viewing these is indeed a high & noble Enjoyment. Noth'g you can see in gloomy England can give you almost any Idea of it. But a rising or Setting Sun burnishes a glowing Æther w'th such Colours as *beggar all Description*. It is not possible for a Man of a reflective Cast of Mind to look back upon a Sea Voyage without feeling Fervors of Gratitude such as few other Incidents c'd raise. A sudden Act of Mercy kindles a sort of transient Flame we dies almost even while it blazes; but a continued Preservation amidst ye most imminent Perils fixes in ye Mind an habitual grateful Veneration w'e surely Time will never efface. You will find Sentiments of this Sorts strongly and pathetically express'd in an Ode in ye Spectator, Vol: 7th, No. 490. that I recommend it to your attentive Perusal, assuring You yt no Composition I ever read gave Me so much Pleasure. The workings of ye human Mind, w'n all ye tenderest Passions are rous'd & alarm'd, are really inconceivably wild & tumultuous: You, who know my Connections, & in w't Light I view those Connections, judge w't I, w'n the Capt'n bid me secrete my Letters, & w't other Valuables I c'd get out of the Way. But I'll not distress you, for I know yr. Generosity & Humanity are such as w'd feel even for ye slightest sufferings of a Frd.

The Country here, to do it justice, is indeed most invitingly delightful. Plenty & Abundance are nowhere wanting; and this ye Inhabitants seem to know, & therefore (differ't from some of you at Home) w'th Satisfaction & Pleasure Enjoy them. But then (w't a Pity!) their Manners & Conversation are almost in every Thing ye very opposite to my Taste. Instead of manly instructive Discourse, subjects of Gaiety & Levity are always started and always attended to. Tis true, whether frim ye Climate, or their Manner of Education, being early introduc'd into Company, & soon commencing ripe, they are of a livelier, readier wit than we in Engl'd, in a general

Way, may boast of. But this, w^c if properly applied might make them shine most eminently laudable, is employ'd (O Shame!) in dressing and other Pleasures in esteemable Colours. In spite of all this, I c^d still make tolerable shift amongst them, might I erase another Article out of my Catalogue of Complaints against them. I mean their forward obtrusion w^c subjects you to hear obscene Conceits and broad Expression; & from this, there are times wⁿ no sex, no Rank, no Conduct can exempt you. But do not from this entertain too unfavourable Notions of this our Colony. You know I cannot establish a general Rule, & besides any observations I can as yet have made must be very limited. This may be said for them, w^c is no little Character, They are ye most hospitable generous People I ever saw: They are not Easy till you give them an Oppertunity to shew you a kindness, And really they have ye Art of Enjoying Life, I think, in a Manner to be Envied. They live well and dress well, all without any Labour & almost with't any Concern of their own. So that it may truly enough be said of many of Them, *They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his Glory was not array'd like one of These.* I assure you, Mrs. James, the common Planter's Daughters here go every Day in finer Cloaths than I have seen content you for a Summer's Sunday. You thought (homely Creatures as you are) my Sattin Wastecoat was a fine best, Lord help You, I'm noth'g amongst ye Lace & Lac'd fellows that are here. Nay, so much does their Taste run after dress that they tell me I may see in Virginia more brilliant Assemblies than I ever c^d in the North of Engl'd, and except Royal Ones p'rhaps in any Part of it. But I'll ha' done with characterizing, & tell you of w^t is more my Business. I mean my School w^c stands a Chance of being much better than I expected. Capt'n Dixon does not limit me to any fixed Number, but allows Me to take as many as I please at 5 lb pr. annum Each. Tis true I have yet heard of but a Couple, besides his Own, but I live in Hopes. My House won't be ready for me before next Month, & besides 'tis now so intolerably warm that 'tis not possible to

do any sort of Business. I write to you ag'n by Capt'n Rothery & if ye Prospect mends anything, you will then be acquainted with it. I have now surely long Enough delay'd all those Enquiries I have to Make. To save Me then *Operam & Oleum* in one word tell Me how all of you *fend*, w't Changes have happen'd to you & a thousand &cs. I must however be someth'g p'rticular ab't y't little Fellow, whom I cannot but think of. How does He thrive, can He walk or speak, w'n did He begin, Can you make Him understand who it is sends Compts to Him? Does Mary pett Him, or is She herself married & going to get One of Her Own? Dilatory as She is I must own I believe she'll now beat Me; for I expect to be obliged to stay till I come Home ag'n, as I cannot be reconcil'd to hav'g my Bairns nurs'd by a Negro Wench. Seriously, that is a monstrous Fault I find w'th ye people here, & surely it is the source of many Disadvantages to their Children. Let me know too how ye School affairs go on. Is Mr. Nicholson w'th you? I hope He likes St. Bees, & you Him. How do all the young G'men do? You will much oblige me by rememb'ring me to them, for I sincerely wish Them all well & shall always be proud to hear of their happy Advancement in Life. Is Billy Taylor gone to ye South? He promis'd to write to me & I hoped He'll keep his word. How do all ye good People of St. Bees, & its Neighborhood, & more Especially (as I'm a Man of Gallantry) how do the young Ladies. You know, Mr. James, who they are that have a Right to Compts &c. from Me, & there is not one of those I shd choose shd think I had forgot them, as it really w'd be very injurious to Me: therefore to spare me ye trouble of inserting so long a Catalogue of Names, mention my Respects for them *Amplissimis verbis*. And if perchance any are more particular in their Enquiries abt one so every way unworthy, then to These I am most humbly an humble Servant. Has my Bro'r¹ ever been w'th you? Do you ever see or hear from my dr. Father? I know yr. Humanity w'd not be wanting to enable him to support this painful Interval: and tho, my dr.

¹ His elder brother John.

Fr'd. I can make no returns, believe me I am most truly sensible of ye grt. obligations I have to you, but I spare you ye Blush w'c I know such Language w'd produce. At Lamonby, Thornbarrow, Plumpton, Carlisle and ye whole Circle of Friends I beg to be remembered in a Maner diff't from mere Comp'ts. I wish them every Joy w'c a warm Heart, sensible of Obliga'n, can conceive. I will not dismiss you till I have charg'd you in ye most authoritative Manner to write by ye First Ship & every Ship. W'c Matter of a new Stick, vamp them one for next Sunday. Letters y't have so precarious a Conveyance are so liable to miscarry y't unless we take y's method, Interruptions will happen w'c I know too well how little able I am to bear. And there is a Rule I must insist upon y'r always observing in y'r epistolary Commerce w'th me, i. e., that you drop all Reserve. I have often found you too gentle in Rebuke, w'c you who know my Character, must know is improper Treatment of me. Be so much my Fr'd as to be in appearance my Enemy: trust me, I'll look upon it as the greatest Instance of y'r Regard for me. I was told ye Day I left England, of some who by artful Insinuations had endeavour'd to lessen y'r Esteem for me. And this tho' you were generous enough to conceal it from me has given me prodigious uneasiness. Curse on them to rob me of my greatest Pride and Happiness. If they w'd persuade you y't my Professions of Regard for you & yours were insincere, upon my Hon'r they c'd in nothing more wrong me. I flatter myself that I still have, in spite of their Malice, Interest enough to engage you to comply with my Request to *strike but hear me*. Hang it, I will & do persuade myself you did not believe them, & so I'll leave it. Long & crowded as this Letter is, I've yet a 1000 Things to say. Well, do you write, that's the main. Mrs. James, you promis'd to put in someth'g. Don't then forget me, there's a good girl. Oh for Queen Mab's Machine, I'd come to-morrow & drink Tea w'th you. I'm in ye right Humour for y'r Company. That you may ever live easily & happy prays y'r sincere & affect. Fr'd.

J. Boucher.

Ecce iterum in Tergo! The Commissary who is Head of the Clergy in Virginia honoured me wth a Call at Port Royal. His name is Dawson at Aspatia ab't 3 miles from Blencogo has been long in ye Country and now become almost as gr't a Man as any in it. He was very obliging to me & has engag'd me to visit Him at Williamsburg. He had come hither to recommend a G'man (one Gibbon lately arriv'd fr'm London) as Minister to ye Parish next ours. If He succeeds, as I hope he will, I believe he will live at Pt. Royal. I wish he may, for He seems to be an intelligent man, & the only one I have seen look dispos'd. Dawson's brother is our Parson, was bro't up at St. Bees, & is now an . . . Fellow. Oh I had forgot, w'n you see or think of a Book fit for me, give orders to send it me. I warrant you I can afford it; you are too parsimonious.

Port Royal, Virginia.

August the 19th 1759.

My dear Friends,¹

You see how I hasten one Letter upon the Back of Another; tho' all the Business I have can mean no more than to testify what Value I set upon your Friendship. Nor think this small, since I sit down to write at a Time, when I'm every way unqualify'd for it; thereby hazarding my Character as a Letter writer to save me that of a punctual Friend. This may appear a wild exordium, but is nor p'rhaps w'n well consider'd altogether romantic. The Hotness of ye weather, Sir, has so prodigious an Influence on the Constitution that it fevers the Blood & sets all the animal Spirits in an Uprore. Hence we think & act tumultuously & all in a flutter, & are Strangers to that cool Steadiness w'e you in Engl'd justly value yourselves upon. And this I think in some Measure accounts for that surprizing Flow of Spirits w'e ye People in general here Enjoy. But be

¹ To Rev. Mr. James.

that as it may, I must confess myself much alter'd. During ye violent Mid-Day Heats One's all unhing'd & save some few Intervals can scarce boast of one sedate Thought.

I endeavor'd to write to You pretty full in my Letter fr'm The Nelson, w'e I hope reach'd You safe, & since that very little material has occur'd. When any Thing does You may assure Yourselves of being Early acquainted with it, for I have vanity enough to believe You interested in anything that concerns me. Alas, my Friends, Every Fit of sober Reflexion reminds me of ye Blessings I parted with when I left you. You who are plac'd in a Country where intelligent Men every where abound, cannot judge of my Loss. But conceive Me perpetually teiz'd to go into Companys & these a Sett of gay rackety good natured Mortels, & then say whether I am not pitiable.

Do, Mr. James, write & support Me: I'll confess to You my Frailty. Interest & good Manners force Me into Companys, where too often Libertinism is ye reigning Topic, what shall I say? I blush to own it, but I'm not content w'th being a mere Cypher. Judge Me not too rashly, I have not yet join'd in any thing my Reason oppos'd; but in a start of Glee have perhaps been dispos'd to waver. I know (such is y'r Goodness) You'll advise me resolutely to persist. But weigh well ye Difficulties attending such a Resolution. I alone must hear a Character universally disapprov'd of. Nay even the Clergymen attempts by specious sophistry to justify their Compliance so that all ye Chance I stand is to be deem'd a Pretender & an Hypocrite: And this not at Random, but really (as they think) from Conviction. Thinking of These Circumstances has sometimes made me Question whether I did not really injure the Cause I meant to favour. But You I hope will assist & . . . Me. Oh may I be Enabled to fight the good Fight fully; and I will w'th Confidence hope it, knowing I have a Protector who fails not to support Those who firmly put their Trust in Him.

Along with this Letter, Mrs. James I hope will receive a Bottle of pickled Indian Corn: I wish it may preserve its fine

transparent Colour, & I flatter myself it will then at least be look'd upon for its Rarity. In the Fall I hope to procure you some dry'd Apples & Preserv'd Fruit: But do not build upon Them, Twenty Things may disappoint you. Happy for Me if any Thing I cou'd do might serve to persuade you w'th w't Gratitude I remember y'r Many Services done to Me. I must look upon the Time I liv'd with You as ye Golden Portion of my Age: and the little Fortitude I am still Master of is I am sensible owing to my having ben with You. But You will construe This into Comp'ts tho' they are no more than the Reflections every Moment of my life is accustomed to. When I am casting about what more to say, This still occurs to Me that I remind You to write, & let me add an Injunction that y'r Letter be not scrimpy. Tell me if you still continue to live happily. Trust Me I sincerely wish it. As I before warned you, so I now repeat it that You be not negligent in mentioning my Respects to Every Body who may expect it. There is none I w'd choose sh'd take umbrage, as I fear being unmindful of Them might tempt Them to do. Unless the Rose sails too soon, as I fear she will, my Landlord will find Tobacco on Board for Him. My Comp'ts to Him & his Family: Tell him I hope He continues religiously to observe St. Thursday, otherwise I'm sure He's no right to expect many Quarts of Ale out of his Fields, tho' I hope They'll turn him out Numbers. Is y'r Bro'r busy with surveying still? I intended to have Enclos'd Him a Letter, but I must stay till cooler weather, & then p'rhaps I may write better. My Respects to Him & all in that Part of the World. What w'd I give for a Letter from You? Well, I'll give You one Month from this Time, & then I'm determin'd I'll wait no longer. Mrs James, Last Sunday, in the seat opposite to mine, the handsomest Lady at Church fainted: Some pretended to blame the Hot Day, but I dare say You have more sense than to attribute it to that when You are told that I had my Sattin Waste Coat on. I must joke with You; I cannot forget it.

Well, May You all possess Joys Equal to the wishes of y'r
very sincere & very affectionate Friend,

J. Boucher.

Write, Write & soon & often

Port Royal, Virginia.

7^{ber} the 14th 1759

My dear Friends,¹

This is now the third Time of my intruding Letters upon you since my coming to this Place, w^c I sh^d not have had Confidence enough to have done, but that my Desire of convincing you of my Gratitude got the better of every other Consideration. I forward this by way of Glasgow, so that it will therefore be attended wth some Expence to you, a Circumstance I w^d have avoided had I not obliged myself to omit no Oppertunities. To consult indeed my own inclinations I find I cannot write too often to you. My Imagination flatters me that it is in some measure conversing with you, & thus recalls to mind many of the pleasing moments pass'd with you, w^c even in Recollection afford substantial Pleasure. 'Tis in vain, my Friends, to rebuke Me; I cannot write to you but in Terms w^c you'll call Flattery. A situation like mine, c^d you be made acquainted wth it, might excuse it. The People here may boast a sort of Apathy; I know not how to express it, but a sentimental story is lost upon Them, & They Acknowledge themselves quite Strangers to that refin'd, delicate sensibility w^c distinguishes a generous Mind. With Them to correspond merely to preserve a Friendship is what *They've no Notion of*, & by being known to do it you hazard losing their opinion of y'r good Sense. How then can I contrast this wth w^t I remember of You and talk to You coolly? But I will spare You.

Well, as my Letters are my Historians, this must tell you

¹ To Rev. Mr. James.

that I now write in my own Apartment; a neat snug Retirement ab't ye Distance f'm Capt'n Dixon's that M^r. Todd's is from you. It was built for me on Purpose, & is under ye same roof w'th ye School, w^c I but enter'd upon this week. If I may trust to Prospects I need not doubt of having more Boys than I shall be dispos'd to admit. I dare not flatter myself w'th any great Deal of Pleasure f'm my office, as most of ye Children I have seen here are not already of a very amiable Disposition, & seem not form'd for being easily made so. However, after setting my Hand to the Plough I must not look back. Nay I boast myself become so wise a Man as to be able to Gain some Good out of everything. I have already parted w'th a Deal of ye vanity I possessed so large a share of w'n at St. Bees, and find the *Loss* of it no despicable *Acquisition*. Upon ye whole, if I can but preserve a spotless Purity of Mind, & a just Abhorrence of inelegant unmanly Affections, I flatter myself I shall one Day return Home not a little benefited by my Peregrination. My Eyes are Every Day more & more opened & tho I just now boasted of being cur'd of Vanity, I must recant & own that I daily find more Cause to approve & rejoice in my own wisdom, Your Letters I assure myself will convince me that there still are some in ye living world who abide by y^s exploded Turn of Mind. Do then, my Fr'd, instruct me how to deport myself in my critical Situation. Tell me how far good Manners & Interest may tolerate a Compliance, & when it is that it becomes criminal. I mean only as it regards Conversation, for further than that I scorn to imply a Doubt of myself. The Hon^b Greville I believe it is, who asserts that even to demur in a Choice where ye Passions plead on one side & Reason on the other is a tacit Approbation in fav'r of ye Former. W'th Submission to so gr't an Authority, I w'd hope y't his Assertion has more of speculative Refinem't in it than needs be attended to; and for this Reason because it is so very difficult in Arguments of this sort to know where the one ends & the other begins. To drop the Subject, let me tell you that we now begin to enjoy an equable moderate

Climate: a Circumstance, I assure you, not a little pleasing. During the late violent Heats I must own I was scarce ever myself. If I mistake not, this you w'd gather from my Last to you. I flatter myself, however, that you w'd pardon it, being persuaded that in w^t. ever Humour or Situation I may happen to be, I am always to you w^t I have always profess'd myself to be. Last week we had very grand Races at this Town, w^c bro't hither Multitudes of ye best Company in Virginia. Our grand Purse, I assure you, is upwards of 80 Lb. besides several smaller ones; & ye Virginians being a pleasurable People you need not doubt of their swallowing greedily so tempting a Bait. It gave me an Oppertunity of becoming acquainted wth several of ye Grandees & let me be just enough to own that amongst them I met with several esteemable worthy Characters. Too true these Heads are mostly Racers, yet even with this Foible they possess many other amiable Qualities. The Evenings concluded wth Balls, w^c I am confident for their splendor & Brilliancy exceeded any Thing I can make you believe. The Ladies may, in a double sense, be s'd to shine at a Ball; it being there they ought to choose to show themselves. I sh'd blush to confess w^t it cost me to qualify myself in any tolerable manner for an Admission into so respectable an Assembly; & what more pain it put me to to recommend myself to ye Notice of the Fair ones for being w^t Shakespear calls a *Man of no likelihood* every smart Pretender you know has ye Advantage of Me.

The G-man Clergyman I once told you of is now come & settled in a House of Capt'n Dixon's, wth only ye River betwixt us, w^c is here ab't $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile. I was mistaken wⁿ I s'd He was from Oxon; it seems he is a Cantab. His Name is Gibeirne & by his Acc't is of a Family of Distinction. The Governor of Virginia & Bishop of London are his Friends, & have sent him here wth a Design to promote Him in ye College of William & Mary in Williamsburg. He has had, I dare say, a very regular Education, is a great Lover of Learning & Learned Men, & really appears to be himself w^t he so much

admires in others. Having perform'd ye grand Tour, his Conversation of Consequence is instructive & entertaining. I have mention'd these Particulars of him that you might not now think me so much to be pitied as my former Letters w'd suggest; since Mr. Gibeirne has invited me to treat him & look upon him as my Fr'd & Acquaintance. One Misfortune is he knows & affects high Life too much. Has an excellent Goût in ye Distinc'n of wines & none can better cull out Delicacies for an Entertainment, and this is w't mortifies me; as if I sit w'th him often, as I propose to do, I must at least sometimes return ye Compliment. But my Parsimony must not tempt me to lose so desirable a Companion.

This Letter, upon a Revisal, does not methinks indicate Me of so gloomy or Fretful a Cast of Mind: perhaps I have got the better of it; and surely I may value Myself upon it, as I actually think I can bear disagreeable Circumstances w'th much more Firmness & Patience than I formerly could. I must confess I cannot like this Country so well as England; nor can I ever bring Myself to think of settling here (as my Father's Phrase is) *durante Vita*. Y'r Neighbourhood was the Place calculated for making Me enjoy Life; & 50 Lb there I really thing w'd have bounded my Ambition. The More I think of my Time spent w'th you, the more still I am pleas'd w'th it: I know not w't it is unless it be ye Difference of Conversa'n y't endears it to Me. Writing still is left us. But you who are daily receiving Letters seem to have Forgot that almost half 365 Suns have revolv'd since I was bless'd w'th ye Sight of one. You wait for the sailing of W'haven Ships, but they are so uncertain that I shall never be reconcil'd to it. How easy is it for you to Forward them at least once a Month by ye Post. I know not whether any p'rticular Direction is necessary or not, but this Mr. Younger can inform you of. In every Letter I have requested the sending Me in Books, as it is in them alone I find the *dulce Lenimen Laborum*. See my orders to Mr. Fell, & make w't additions you think convenient. I have lately been applied to teach some of the mathematical Branches

& therefore must request either y'r Brother or you or both of You to make Fell put in w'th my others the best Euclid & best System of practical Mensuration. You will know that by the best I mean the Easiest. I know y'r Prudence w'd check this Thirst for Book Lore: You think I'm too lavish, w'n my Finances are known to be so little able to support it. Lest therefore requesting sh'd prove ineffectual I will provoke You to it by beginning First, & for this Purpose recommend to You "An Essay on ye Government of Children, etc. By Jas. Nelson Apothecary." It has been lent Me by Mr. Jackson of Fredricksburg Factor for Gale, one of ye most intelligent Men I have met w'th in ye Colony of Virginia. A sincere Regard for the welfare of ye little Boy, who will I hope, one Day make a Figure in the world has induc'd me to be thus presuming. Poor Tom! Tell him his Natal Day was remembered Even here by some. My sincerest wishes attend him. I must not dismiss ye Article of Books, till I have further requested y'r always advertising Me of any material change you may happen to make in y'r Manner of teaching, or w't new School works come in vogue & meet w'th y'r Approbation. Still I must repeat my Desire of being kindly remember'd to all ye good People in y'r Neighbourhood, & in an Especial manner to those on ye other side the County. Alack, Alack! when shall I have a Letter? How many Thursdays must pass over without *Mary's* obliging me w'th one kind Billet? I bargain w'th my Patience to wait such a Period but still ye Contract myst be renewd. Tell Me how You have spent ye Summer, was Miss I. Bowman w'th You? I hope it has been agreeable. I suppose Miss A. Dickinson is ere now returned & I hope not infraught w'th Fashions. Curse on this Town, they're all in Parties. There was one agreeable Couple in it but (so Fate ordain'd it) not a month ago myself perform'd ye last X'tian office for the amiable wife. The G-man is f'm Scotland & is here a Lawyer, a man of good sense & fine Parts. Ere long an agreeable married Lady comes, an Adept in Music. Well my D'r Friends, I send my Love to you all, w'c I assure

you is not a random Phrase, as I am wth the greatest Respect
& affection y^r sincere Friend.

Port Royal, Rapp^k River, Virginia.

Jan^{ry} the 31st, 1760.

My d^r. Friend,¹

I have at length been happy Enough to receive y^r Fav^r of the 24th Oct^r 1759 by Captⁿ Benson, who arriv^d safe at this place the 12th Inst. But how shall I find Words to express my Thankfulness for so kind a Letter? In my present Transports, I despair of doing it. I hope however I need only appeal to y^r own Knowledge of me to convince you how abundantly my Heart pays you those Acknowledgements you have given yourself so just a Title to. I am the less uneasy at my Inability to make any suitable Return for the Favours you have been heaping upon me ever since I was known to you, being conscious that y^r Knowledge of it will be the last Thing that can alienate you from me.

There are many Things in my d^r. Fr^d's Letter w^c deserve being particularly answered, and w^c I sh^d certainly set myself ab^t doing were I not call^d off by a subj^t y^t now more immediately engages my Attention. I will not however neglect to confess my obligations to you for those Professions of Esteem you express for me & ye very seasonable Advice wth w^c you have assisted me. Suffice it here to say that these are Fav^{rs} I am far from being unmindful of & of w^c I hope to make fuller Mention in my next L^r w^c I expect will be very early after This. I now proceed to tell you that I am not with^t Hopes that Mr. Younger will very soon after ye Arrival of This inform you that Boucher is sentenc^d to be struck off the List of ye venerable society of the *Birch*. Don't say I exult at this Declaration; for tho I confess myself an unworthy

¹To Rev. Mr. James.

Member yet my being of the Brothehood of *Some* of confessed & approved merit fills me w'th no small Degree of secret satisfac'n not to say Pride. To be serious, & serious I ought to be ab't a matter of such Importance to me, I am tempted by my Fr'ds here, amongst whom Capt'n Dixon is the Chief, to sollicit Mr. Younger's approba'n to my Going out with a Store He proposes fitting out, and since my own Applica'ns will be seconded by Mr. Y's best friend here, I entertain sanguine Hopes that y't very good Man who has given me repeated Proofs of his Good Will to me, will consent to my being put forward in a way of Life w'e is ye most likely of making me thrive. I c'd not have come so readily into a scheme of Life so very diff't from all my former Plans, had I not remembered my Frd's approba'n of it in our last Walk together. Mr. Younger's Advice to me (to w'e I have steadily applied myself since my being in Virginia) introduced to us the subj't, and you w'th y't friendly concern so peculiar to you, concurr'd w'th a Wish for my success in it. Trust me, this is not merely a random puffing speech (as we us'd to call them) but ye effect of Habit w'e has taught me always to pay Deference to their Advice whose Friendship I have persuaded myself gives them some interest in my affairs. You may p'haps say, if you have forgot this, that I took you in, whether you will or no, to support my Choice; but I assure you I remember ye very Place, ye very Look & ye very Manner in w'e you express'd yourself. Such Impression, someth'g like ye Sentences of dying men, do ye last Testimonies of a Friend's Affection generally make on us! I cannot say I'm at all apprehensive of incurring y'r Displeasure by preferring a secular to a spirtual Employ'm't, since if a man can stroak his Chin pretty easily He'll scarce sigh for the Beard. And if one ought to have Objec'ns to increasing the No. of poor Clergymen at Home, much more ought we to be careful of adding to ye worthless ones here: who, generally speaking, are ye most despis'd and neglected Body in the Colony; and, to do the Virginians Justice, Candor I'm afraid w'd be obliged to confess, that none have less reason than they to complain of

Injustice. Prior to all these Considera'ns, the Consciousness of my own Demerits had long ago taught me Humility Enough to decline a Func'n I knew myself unequal to. I have indeed often thought & still do, that a sincere & pious Intention w'th fervent applica'n for assistance, w'd justify our engaging in an office, tho' confessedly inferior to w't is requir'd of us. But pardon me if I own that I am tempted to look upon it as something meritorious, if refusing that most enlarged sphere of being beneficial to our Fellow Creatures, we circumscribe ourselves a narrow one in order to be actually more so. The being a weak Pastor, such are ye romantic Expecta'ns of Mankind in General, render y'r attempts to promote Virtue much less effectual than ye much weaker Ones of a much weaker Layman. How far these Considerations may have contributed to form my resolutions, I dare not pretend to say, being afraid that Worldly Interest, even w'n we are most abstracted from it, has more Influence upon us than we are aware of. I am, however, determin'd, w'th all ye Firmness human Resolu'n can boast of, still to persevere in an Observance of those Laws & Duties w'e ye Vulgar think more essentially binding on the Clergy, but w'e Reason determines to be equally obligatory on all. I flatter myself you are a great deal less rigid than some of our Shrewd Planters who scruple not to say that a Merch't serves no Deity but his own Interest. God forbid it were impossible for a Man in Trade to live as pure as any Even in ye Recluse & monastic Institutions. Your opinion of so large a P't of his Majty's Subj'ts, I hope is less injurious to Them. And surely, tho a Merch't's Design is professedly ye Advancem't of his Fortune, & of Consequence of his Ability to live w'th Ease & Happiness, He ought not to be suspected of rejecting the "*si possis bene.*" Supposing all this to succeed equal to my most sanguin Expectations, & that I meet both w'th yours and Mr. Y's Approba'n, still there remains a Difficulty y't gives me more Uneasiness than I am able to express. I wish you had been more explicit in giving me your Sentiments of my Bro'r: it would now have been of

Service to me, as it is ab't Him I am puzzled. In two very kind Letters He favour'd me w'th by the Friendship He has hinted at an Inclina'n He has of coming to Virginia, and whether He w'd choose to succeed me at P't Royal perplexes me so that I know not how to determine. Sh'd he suspect me backward in giving Him Encouragem't to come, He might suspect Me of an Indifference to Him, w'e as it w'd be an Impeachm't, I little deserve from Him so sh'd I be sorry to find Myself charg'd w'th it. I know not how to express some objec'ns that to me seem much to discourage him; it looks so like setting a Value upon myself w'e the little Modesty I have checks me from. But do you think that considering the Disparity of our Years, ye same Encouragem't I had sh'd tempt Him? From the Informations I have had it appears not unlikely that He is now in Orders: if so, can I recommend to Capt'n Dixon, A Man, who on the first fair offer (w'e He w'd always be on the Lookout for) w'd be leaving Him? If He is not in Orders, w'd it be worth his while to come Here, & perhaps go Home again immediately? For I cannot suppose He w'd be content to fix himself to ye Precarious Bread of a School in Virginia, where neither Learning nor Learned Men meet with their due Esteem. I hope you will not charge me w'th a fondness of Boasting, if to Encourage Him I give him Hopes of being one Day able to secure Him a Church. This supposes my staying and thriving in the Country, which if I do, I think I can have at least Interest Enough to serve him. That very worthy Clergyman, I believe I mention'd to you before, w'th whom I daily become more intimate, has often promis'd Me his Interest w'th ye Governor, w'e I know is considerable. Add to this Capt'n Dixon's & my own w'th ye Commissary, who has spoke very Favourably to Me, & may we not hope y't an applica'n w'd be successful. I w'd not mention this for ye World to any but yourself, since it may so easily miscarry, & then One w'd look little. I have referr'd Mrs. Y'r to You, that You may advise my Bro'r, for He must be convine'd that it is not his Interest to Embrace it, before I

stand ye least Chance of being acquitted. Notwithstanding all I have s'd if you advise him to it, as You can better judge of its Fitness & of his Situa'n than I, I with Pleasure submit. If not, encourage him to persist in his attempt to get Orders, & I hope, if he Continues to desire it, neither to be wanting in Inclina'n nor Power to serve him. Sh'd this take place will You give Me Leave to ask ano'r Usher from You. I flatter myself Capt'n Dixon will have no Objec'n to a second Recom-menda'n of yours. If you dissaprove of This, my Bro'r can inform you of a Young Man in Blencogo (Wait) of good & sober Morals. I want, you see, to oblige ye old Neighbourhood: but if Either You or I. Y. have any p'rticular Person in y'r Eye, Believe Me I shall look upon Myself as oblig'd to You for giving him the Preference. Whoever is fix'd upon, may assume himself of living w'th a very worthy Man, who will deny Him no Encouragem't. But this I leave to Mr. Y'r. I now come to confess (w't I ought long since to have done) that it is w'th Shame I put such a L'r in Y'r Hands. I have troubled you w'th nothing but by own affairs—trouble Enough! I shall write again very soon, & then hope to do better. I mind not You so much—how can I excuse myself to One to whom I am, if possible, still more oblig'd? My d'r Fr'd Mrs. Ja's will now in Earnest scowl at Me as I have not in all y's sheet I believe mention'd either her or her second self (if I may so cal my Fr'd Tom)—I'm not now in a good Enough Hum'r to acknowledge one of ye kindest L'rs a Female ever hon'd Me w'th. I give to *Kind* its genuine meaning—so do not pun upon it. By ye Bye I see I have p'd you a Comp't *over the left shoulder*; but I want to be more p'rticularly agreeable w'n I write to Mrs. James. My d'r Friends, I've yet a 1000 things to say to You, w'e grieves Me to find myself so nigh ye Bottom. Cou'd you, in this, but think as I do! Let me once more assure you there is not in the world one who rejoices more at the welfare of all y'r Fireside than does Yr Fr'd etc.

P. Royal, Rapp'k River, Virginia.

Feb'ry the 1760.

Dear Mr. James,

I wrote to You but the other Day by a ship For London, in w^c I threaten'd You wth a second very Early Visit, w^c you see I am now preparing for which of these Letters may happen to reach you first cannot be guesed at: I know however that it ought to be ye Business of This to apologize not only for itself but for its Predecessor, which if I remember must appear to You very troublesome. Wⁿ I recollect how far I am a-head of You in our Epistolary Acc't, I can't but be apprehensive of y^r taxing Me wth a Fondness of shewing my abilities in Letter Writing a Presumpt'n y^t God knows I have little Foundation for. But if You will believe Me, my only Design in my many & long Epistles is no more than to lay before You, what my passionate Fondness terms, repeated Testimonies of my Esteem & Gratitude, as indeed they are ye only ones my pres't Situa'n enables Me to give. My last Letter I am convinced, would surprize you: tho' if I mistake not, I had prepar'd you for it, by dropping Hints in some of my Former Ones. I am aware of many Difficulties that will occur to You, while you are judging of my suitableness for ye Station. A great Deal of these, I am satisfied, w^d be obviated, if they Did not Entirely vanish, c^d I make You better acquainted wth our Country here. We must view Things in a differ't Medium than You are won't to do in Cumberland. By w^c we are able to discover a Fitness and Congruity in Things that w^d appear to You at perpetual Variance I think. You in Engl'd often undervalue ye human abilities by supposing y^t they can only fill wth Grace one Departm't of Life: But here where we find it more Easy to introduce ourselves into large & mixed Companies we imagine we perceive in ye stiff & formal Cast w^c a recluse & studious Life generally gives us, a Capacity for Action w^c being therefore tempted to exert We discover various latent Talents, w^c

neither ourselves nor others had suspected us to be possess'd of. W't I am driving at in this stiff Remark is to persuade you that a Pedagogue may make no contemptible Merchant: I wish Mr. Younger may think so too. Taking it then for granted y't I am secure of Y'r approba'n, will You give me Leave to intercede for y'r Interest w'th ye last mentioned G-man, who, (in the Psalmist's Phrase) may be call'd *The Rock of my Defence*. I am well convinc'd y'r Interest w'th Him is considerable, and I flatter myself that He, as well as You, is so much my Fr'd as not to need more Sollicita'n than a Word, spoken accidentally, in season. You see I reckon sure of y'r partiality for Me, w'e did I not I must indeed be blind & have every spark of Sensibility extinct in Me. How far w't I have s'd is consistent w'th Modesty, I had rather You sh'd spare Yourself the trouble of thinking about. My former L'r w'd acquaint You of y'r Perplexities my Brother's Situa'n involv'd Me in. I then begg'd Leave to refer Him to you for Advice & Directions, w'e Request I now more p'rticularly repeat. I am not convinced that it is at any Rate prudent for Him to venture to America: or, should I be assured of that, whether as He is now circumstanc'd, He ought to come in upon ye Prospect of a school. Were He and You both dispos'd to this I dare not promise Him Pleasure & success at Capt'n Dixon's: who tho' He actually is & bears ye Character of a worthy Man, has yet Peculiarities my Bro'r I believe w'd but ill digest. He is generally a downright *honest* sea Captain: *a bon vivant*; takes a Pleasure in w't He calls speaking his Mind, & prides himself in his daring to crack his coarse jests & talk Smutt to Parsons or such like *starch'd* Fellows. Notwithstanding all this & much more w'e You may gather f'm ye Hint, He really is often agreeable & always humane, friendly & ready to do you his best services. If you have Art & Dexterity You may live; & I hope with't infringing on y'r regard to Virtue, not disagreeably at his House where you will always find vast Variety of Company f'm all Quarters. I suppose I have told You that I call my Situa'n happy Enough, so that You will

perceive to w't Class I have Elevated myself: This you will say is only in Character & consistent enough w'th my known Vanity. W'n I first came amongst them ye Novelty of their Manners stunn'd & stupified Me, w'e added to my natural sheepishness, fix'd on me ye Character of a stingy Milksop, & is was now likewise that I was honour'd w'th ye Title of Parson, w'e I still Enjoy. I however gradually improv'd, & ere long was allowed to be a *Nation sensible sort of a Fellow*, but often unaccountably splenetic & Grave, w'e in ye Dictionary they say is vide *Dull*: This I suppose I got by being silent on occasions wherein my Delicacy was prop'ly offended. Some of these Calumnies I have wip'd off, & am now always welcome to all my Intimates; sometimes able to check & shame ye Riotous, & always pleas'd & happy w'n I am successful in my attempts to stop ye Torrent of Ribaldry. What I have said is meant not to forbid but to prepare my Bro'r, that He may not, w'n it is too late, say He was deceiv'd; & to direct you in ye advice I have requested you to give Him, which I know w'll most consult for his Interest & therefore most effectually oblige both Him & Me. I need not repeat here w't I hope you will find in my other Letter by referring to it, as this was ye Subj't I then Entirely wrote ab't, & surely c'd not forget asking You to assist M^r. Younger in sending in a proper Person to P. Royal, if He approves of my Recommendation, w'e you will perceive I am sanguin Enough to hope He will. I think there are many Lads in Cumberland, who ought not to hesitate ab't accepting Capt'n Dixon's proposals, Since besides ye Preferableness of ye Salary, to Do Virginia justice, We meet w'th Many Distinctions here We durst not aspire to at Home. The Boys I now have bring Me ab't as much more as I expect f'm Capt'n Dixon, w'e w'th tolerable Economy (a Virtue, let me call it so, I'm afraid I may still less boast of since I left you) may enable a single man to cut no despicable Figure. You will pardon my dwelling so long on this affair, w'n you consider of w't Importance it is to me, & of Consequence w't share of my attention it must Engross.

It still sticks in my stomach that you will suppose my former way of Life to have given me a Bent that may render Me less ductile to receive a sett of Impressions adapted to the active scenes. Every situation in Life, except Indepen'cy, has its Inconveniences pretty near, it w'd seem, upon a Par. Choice alone makes ye Difference & Distinction. Let us plan & scheme never so well, it may at last prove *without Consequence*, as ye French express it: We may at last make a Random shot, & Act from a motive scarce perceptible to ye Eye of our own Mind. Let's E'en take our Chance: 'tis all a Leap into the Dark, as Hobbes said of Death. That same last Monosyllable makes me blush to think how I have tortur'd & rack'd my Brains ab't Living. The more I write, the more vague are my Conclusions, I find—so adieu to ye subj't, at least for ye Present.

*Alciphron*¹ is a grateful Present. I think it ye best Rival of ye Ancients, who must be allow'd to excell any modern Composition in ye Dialogue stile. I am surprised to find Mr. Melmoth (vid: his 74th L'r) taking no Notice of it in ye Catalogue He gives us of Those Who have excell'd in it. I will add to my Thanks a Recommendation of "Sharpe's Dissertation on Genius." It's only a 2s Pamphlet on a curious & interesting subj't. I like it much: But that's no Reason to induce You to buy it. Will you, pray you, be so good as to mark out for Me some of the best Books in a Catalogue I have ordered Fell to get for Me? There are so many shams w'th pompous Titles that I may be deceiv'd. Methinks I hear You cry *O tribus Anticyris Caput insanabile!* I can't live without some new Books, and I think I can spare 10 £ annually, at least, even While I continue as I am Endeavoring to earn it as ye propos'd your Silver Coffee Pot. I am tempted to observe, en passant, w'h Pleasure, I have rec'd in ye Capacity of Fr'd to Mrs. James, on the Presump'n that ere now, in Martial's Phrase, Ridet Argento Domus. Out of 70 Good Men &

¹ Bp. G. Berkeley, *Alciphron*, or the minute philosopher, 1732.

true & many more Mr. Y'r tells Me You were Expecting . . . think I c'd have brush'd gold. It is not to compliment you merely, that I confess my joy at ye acc't. The Regard I have for my Country, & its rising Genera'n gives me a share in every Good that happens to befall them: and being plac'd at St. Bees I think no inconsiderable one. I look over ye vast No. of Lines I have already stain'd this sheet w'th, & yet am still urg'd by a Kind of secret Impulse to push forward. Be then reconcil'd: It issues from ye Heart, w'c is a purer Fountain than my addled Head. *But will you now promise to Declare* with't equivoca'n or mental Reserva'n y'r impartial sentiments of these long sheets I am seeking every opportunity to send You. How gr't soever ye Pleasure is to Me to chat an Hour w'th You (for in this Light I always look upon my Writing to you) I w'd check myself, did I not hope that ye Prattle of a Fr'd something like Tom's, might beguile a Moment's Care, or give you a Pleasure by making You conscious that you thereby make an individual happier. It is ye Characteristic of Love & fr'd-ship, we are told, to be jealous, & I cannot, knowing my own Troublesomeness, avoid suspecting that I shall at length tire you. I am both physically & morally susceptible of Every tender sensation, so y't the most distant apprehension of my forfeiting one of the dearest Enjoym'ts of my soul, distress me beyond measure. To treat or address Me in a cautious observant Manner has the appearance of cold Formality & therefore chills Me. Y'r not taking Notice of a . . . I made, that some busy Persons had attempted to rob me of y'r good . . . by laying me off in (I hope) unjust Colours, has given me more . . . I can speak of. Good God! Do You think there is any Thing You can say to Me I sh'd take amiss! No, Let Me always be treated who has insisted on putting himself under y'r Tuition, & therefore ought to abide by y'r Direction. The Recollec'n of this Circumstance has thrown a Damper over that Flow of good spirits I had w'n I began my L'r. I hope to recover Them in the Morning w'n I propose writing a L'r to enclose in This, w'c You are to

deliver in y'r most respectful Manner. You can't be forgiven if You look into it with't Leave: Had I put Y'rs in Mrs. James's this Clause w'd have been needless; but Husbands will be prying. Pray be attentive to the first Part of my L'r—on that depends all my future Hopes. I leave it to You If You wait to ans'r my L'rs numerically; I mayn't have above me . . . two in a year. It is so dark I'm afraid You'll scarce read that I am devoid of Comp's, your very affect: Friend.

DANIEL DULANY'S "CONSIDERATIONS."

(Concluded.)

WE claim an exemption from all *parliamentary* impositions, that we may enjoy those securities of our rights and properties, which we are entitled to by the constitution. For those securities are derived to the subject from the principle *that he is not to be taxed without his own consent*; and an inhabitant in *America* can give his consent in no other manner than in assembly. It is in the councils that exist there, and there *only*, that he hath a share, and whilst he enjoys it, his rights and privileges are as well secured as any elector's in *England*, who hath a share in the national councils there; for the words *parliament* and *assembly* are, in this respect, only different terms to express the same thing.

BUT it is argued, that "if the common law of *England* is to be brought, as justifying a claim of exemption in any subject "of *Great Britain* from a parliamentary tax, it will plead "against a tax imposed by a provincial assembly; for as all the "colony assemblies derive their authority from the mere grant "of the crown only, it might be urged that any tax imposed "by them, is imposed by authority of the prerogative of the

"crown, and not by full consent of parliament: that if this right in the crown is acknowledged to exempt the subject from the jurisdiction of parliament in the case of taxation, its power to dispense with acts of parliament, or to deprive the same subject of the benefit of the common law, can't be denied."

ONE would be inclined to suspect, that it is supposed, something else than reason, may, on this occasion, conduce to persuasion.

THE *English* subjects who left their *native* country to settle in the wilderness of *America*, had the privileges of *other Englishmen*. They knew their value, and were desirous of having them perpetuated to their posterity. They were aware, that as their consent, whilst they should reside in *America*, could neither be asked nor regularly given in the national legislature, and that if they were to be bound by laws without restriction, affecting the property they should earn by the utmost hazard and fatigue, they would lose every other privilege which they had enjoyed in their native country, and become mere tenants at will, dependent upon the moderation of their lords and masters, without any other security;—that as their settlement was to be made under the protection of the *English* government, they knew, that in consequence of their relation to the mother country, they and their posterity would be subordinate to the supreme national council, and expected that obedience and protection would be considered as reciprocal duties.

CONSIDERING themselves, and being considered in this light, they entered into a compact with the crown, the basis of which was, *that their privileges, as English subjects, should be effectually secured to themselves, and transmitted to their posterity.* As for this purpose, precise declarations and provisions, formed upon the principles, and according to the spirit of the *English constitution*, were necessary, CHARTERS were accordingly framed and conferred by the crown, and accepted by the settlers, by which all the doubts and inconveniences which might have

arisen from the application of general principles to a new subject were prevented.

By these charters, founded upon the unalienable rights of the subject, and upon the most sacred compact, the colonies claim a right of exemption from taxes *not imposed with their consent*.—They claim it upon the principles of the constitution, as once *English*, and now *British* subjects, upon principles on which their compact with the crown was originally founded.

THE origin of other governments is covered by the veil of antiquity, and is differently traced by the fancies of different men; but, of the colonies, the evidence of it is as clear and unequivocal as of any other fact.

By these declaratory charters the inhabitants of the colonies claim an exemption from *all* taxes not imposed by their own consent, and to infer from their objection to a taxation, to which their consent is not, nor can be given, *that they are setting up a right in the crown to dispense with acts of parliament, and to deprive the British subjects in America of the benefits of the common law*, is so extremely absurd, that I should be at a loss to account for the appearance of so strange an argument, were I not apprized of the unworthy arts employed by the enemies of the colonies to excite strong prejudices against them in the minds of their brethren at home, and what gross incongruities prejudiced men are wont to adopt.

THOUGH I am persuaded that this reasoning hath already been sufficiently refuted, and that no sensible and dispassionate man can perceive any force in it, yet I can't help remarking, that it is grounded upon a principle, which, if it were possible for the examiner to establish it, would entitle him to the applause of the inhabitants in *G. Britain*, as little as to the thanks of the colonies.

FROM what source do the peers of *England* derive their dignity, and the share they have in the *British Legislature*? are there no places in *England* that derive their power of choosing members of parliament from royal charters? will this writer argue, that the crown may, by prerogative, tax the inhabitants

of *Great Britain*, because the peers of *England*, and some representatives of the people, exercise a legislative authority under royal patents and charters? It must be admitted that all the members of the house of commons are freely chosen by the people, and are not afterwards subject to any influence of the crown or the ministry: and are not the members of the lower houses of assembly as freely chosen also by the people, and, in fact, as independent as the members of the house of commons? if the truth were confessed, the objection would not be, *that the colonies are too dependent upon the crown*, or that their claim of exemption from all taxes, not imposed by their own consent, *is founded upon a principle leading to slavery*. At one time, the *North-Americans* are called *republicans*; at another, *the assertors of despotism*. What a strange animal must a *North-American* appear to be, from these representations, to the generality of *English* readers, who have never had an opportunity to admire, that he may be neither black, nor tawny, may speak the *English* language, and, in other respects seem, for all that world, like one of them!

"THE common law, the great charter, the bill of rights," are so far from "declaring, with one voice, that the inhabitants of "the colonies shall be taxed by no other authority than that of "the *British parliament*," that they prove the contrary; for the principle of the common law is, *that no part of their property shall be drawn from British subjects, without their consent, given by those whom they depute to represent them*; and this principle is enforced by the declaration of the Great Charter, and the *bill of rights*, neither the one nor the other introducing any new privilege. In *Great Britain*, the consent of the people is given by the house of commons; and, as money had been levied there for the use of the crown, *by pretence of prerogative, without their consent*, it was properly declared at the revolution, in support of the constitution, and in vindication of the people's rights, that the levying of money, *by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, i. e. without their consent* who are to pay it, is illegal; which declaration was most suitable to the

occasion, and effectually establishes the very principle contended for by the colonies.

THE word *parliament* having been made use of, the *letter* of the declaration is adhered to, and the consequence drawn, that no *British* subject can be legally taxed, but by the authority of the *British parliament*, against the spirit and principle of the declaration, which was aimed only to check and restrain the *prerogative*, and to establish the necessity of obtaining the *consent* of those on whom taxes were to be levied. Is not this a new kind of logic, to infer from declarations and claims founded upon the necessary and essential principle of a free government, that the people ought not to be taxed without their consent, that therefore the colonies ought to be taxed by an authority, in which their consent is not, nor can be concerned; or, in other words, to draw an inference from a declaration or claim of privilege, subversive of the very principle upon which the privilege is founded? How awkwardly are the principles of the revolution applied by some men! What astonishment would the promoters of that glorious measure, those patrons and friends of liberty, did they now tread the stage of this world, express, that a *word*, by which they meant to assert the privileges of the subject, and restrain despotic power, should be relied upon to demolish the very principle by which themselves were animated, and after all their pains and hazards to establish the generous sentiments of liberty, that those who feel and enjoy the blessings of their successful struggles, should not be able to raise a thought beyond the ideas affixed to systematic terms.

It was declared also by the *bill of rights*, that the elections of *members of parliament* ought to be free; and the common law laid down the same rule before, which is as applicable to the election of the representatives of the colonies, as of the commons of *Great Britain*. But with the help of the examiner's logic, it might be proved from the *letter* of the *bill of rights*, that the elections *only* of *members of parliament* ought to be free; for the freedom expressed in the bill of rights, is as much attached

to elections of members of parliament, as the authority to grant money is to *the British Parliament*; and if the declaration in the one case implies a negative, there is the like implication in the other. If, moreover, the common law, the great charter, and the bill of rights, do really, as the examiner asserts, with one voice declare, that the inhabitants of the colonies ought to be taxed *only* by the *British* parliament, it is not consistent with that character of vigilance and jealousy of their power, commonly ascribed to the *British parliament*, that, from the first regular settlement to the reign of *Geo. III.* the *American* assemblies should not only have been suffered, without any animadversion, without one resolve, or even a single motion to restrain them, to encroach upon the jurisdiction of and authority of the *British parliament*; but that the parliament should never before the late *stamp act*, in one instance, have imposed an internal tax upon the colonies for *the single purpose of revenue*; and that, even when acts of assembly passed in consequence of ministerial, enforced by royal requisitions, have been laid before them, they should be so far from objecting to their validity, as actually to recognize the authority of the provincial legislatures, and upon that foundation superstruct their own resolves and acts.

BUT tho' it hath been admitted, that the *stamp act* is the first statute that hath imposed an internal tax upon the colonies for *the single purpose of revenue*, yet the advocates for that law contend, that there are any instances of the parliament's exercising a supreme legislative authority over the colonies, and actually imposing *internal taxes* upon their properties,—that the duties upon any exports or imports are internal taxes,—that an impost on a foreign commodity is as much an internal tax, as a duty upon any production of the plantations,—that no distinction can be supported between one kind of tax and another, an authority to impose the one extending to the other.

IF these things are really as represented by the advocates for the *stamp act*, why did * the *chancellor of the exchequer* make it

* I have presumed to mention this fact upon the authority of private intelligence, as well as of the news papers and other publications: and the

a question for the consideration of the house of commons, whether the parliament could impose an *internal tax* in the colonies or not, for the *single purpose of revenue*?

It appears to me, that there is a clear and necessary distinction between an act imposing a tax for the *single purpose of revenue*, and those acts which have been made for the regulation of trade, and have produced some revenue *in consequence of their effect* and operation as *regulations of trade*.

THE colonies claim the privileges of *British* subjects;—it has been proved to be inconsistent with those privileges, to tax them *without their own consent*, and it hath been demonstrated that a tax imposed by parliament, is a tax *without their consent*.

THE subordination of the colonies, and the authority of the parliament to preserve it, hath been fully acknowledged. Not only the welfare, but perhaps the existence of the mother country, as an independent kingdom, may depend upon her trade and navigation, and these so far upon her intercourse with the colonies, that, if this should be neglected, there would soon be an end to that commerce, whence her greatest wealth is derived, and upon which her maritime power is principally founded. From these considerations, the right of the *British parliament* to regulate the trade of the colonies may be justly deduced; a

chancellor of the exchequer is not named; yet the fact seems in general to be referred to in the postscript to the *excellent letter concerning libels, warrants, seizure of papers, and security of the peace, &c.* in the following words: "Otherwise (*i. e.* if it were not right for the parliament to resolve "general warrants to be illegal) let me ask how that *momentuous* resolution "touching an *English* parliament's right of taxing the colonies could be "justified? it was an independent substantive resolution, followed by "nothing, (*i. e.* that session) and yet was a resolution not only of *extreme* "magnitude but of the most *general* and *highest legal nature*, involving "it in a decision of the *first and most fundamental principles of liberty*, "property and government, and well worthy also, as to the temporary "policy of it, the most *serious* of all consideration. This was resolved "too, if I am informed right, at the close of the night, and the rising of "the house; so that every body must have taken it as a clear thing, that "they could at any time come to a resolution upon any general point of "law, whenever they should see it *expedient* so to do, *sed verbum sapienti* "sat est; but a word is enough to the wise."

denial of it would contradict the admission of the subordination, and of the authority to preserve it, resulting from the nature of the relation between the mother country and her colonies. It is a common, and frequently the most proper method to regulate trade by duties on imports and exports. The authority of the mother country to regulate the trade of the colonies being unquestionable, what regulations are the most proper, are to be of course submitted to the determination of the parliament; and, if an *incidental revenue* should be produced by such regulations, these are not therefore unwarrantable.

A RIGHT to impose an internal tax on the colonies, without their consent, *for the single purpose of revenue*, is denied, a right to regulate their trade without their consent is admitted. The imposition of a duty, may, in some instances be the proper regulation. If the claims of the mother country and the colonies should seem, on such an occasion, to interfere, and the point of right to be doubtful, (which I take to be otherwise) it is easy to guess that the determination will be on the side of power, and that the inferior will be constrained to submit.*

THE writer on the regulations lately made with respect to the colonies, who is said to have been *well informed*, asserts a fact, which indisputably proves, that the impositions mentioned, were *only* regulations of trade, and can, with no kind of propriety, be considered in any other light. The fact he asserts, is, that "the whole remittance from all the taxes in the colonies, at an average of thirty years, has not amounted to 1900 *l.* a year,

* In the reign of our great deliverer, when the *English* and the *Dutch* were at war with *France*, they joined in preventing the northern powers from carrying on a trade with the enemy. M. *Groning* having formed a design to prove the right of the northern powers to a free trade and navigation, communicated his plan to and desired the opinion of baron *Puffendorf* upon it, who observed, that, as the question had not been settled upon clear and undeniable principles, and there was a mixture of fact and right, the confederates might contend that they have a right to distress the enemy, and as the means to attain that purpose, to restrain the trade of the northern powers; an argument that with superior force would be conclusive.

“and in that sum, 7 or 800 *l. per ann.* only have been remitted
“from *North America*, and that the establishment of officers,
“necessary to collect that revenue, amounts to 7600 *l. per*
“*annum.*”

IT would be ridiculous indeed to suppose, that the parliament would raise a revenue by taxes in the colonies to defray part of the national expence, the collection of which taxes would increase that expence to a sum more than three times the amount of the revenue; but, the impositions being considered in their true light, as regulations of trade, the expence arising from an establishment necessary to carry them into execution, is so far from being ridiculous, that it may be wisely incurred.

THE author of the claim of the colonies, &c. gives (as hath been observed) the epithets of *unjust* and *partial*, to a tax which should be imposed upon the non-electors, only in *Britain*, and in that very instance, proves, that a tax upon the non-electors in the colonies; is more unjust and partial, and yet undertakes to defend the justice of it: and the writer on the regulations of the colonies declares, that it is in vain to call the acts he has cited as precedents, by the name of mere regulations, notwithstanding he hath irrefragably proved, that they are ridiculous, if considered in any other light. See *the regulation of the colonies*, &c. † page 105-57, and *the claim of the colonies*, &c. page 28, 29, 30.)

THOUGH I conceive that the distinction which hath been suggested is sufficiently evident, and that the argument from precedents hath been refuted, yet, as there have been two or three instances particularly enforced and relied upon, I must beg the reader's patience whilst I examine them separately, without undertaking the task to remove every incongruity to be found in

† A grave answer to a little pert pamphlet, called *the objections to the taxation*, &c. would be too ludicrous. When the author of it talks of orders to be observed under pains and penalties, he uses the awful style of a L—d of T—; but it was too constrained for him to support, and he therefore very naturally relapsed into the character of a jack-pudding: he had very little reason to apprehend that *Lock*, *Sidney* or *Selden*, would be called upon to pull off his—cap.

the writings of the enemies of *America* on this occasion; for it would require an *Hercules* to cleanse the stable.

THE 5th *Geo. II.*¹ it is alledged, "*abrogates so much of the common law as relates to descents of freeholds in America, takes from the son the right of inheritance in the lands the crown had granted to the father, and his heirs in absolute fee, makes them assets, and applies them to the payment of debts and accounts contracted by the father without the participation of the son; it sets aside the sort of evidence required by the common law, and established by every court of justice in America in proof of a debt, and enjoins the admission of an ex parte affidavit. The power of parliament having been exercised to take away the lands of the people in America, the most sacred part of any man's property, and disposing of them for the use of private persons inhabitants of Great Britain, who can question,*" says the examiner, "*the parliament's right to take away a small part of the products of those lands, and apply it to the public service?*"

It is very observable, that in applying this statute, a language is made use of, which gives the idea of violence; and it must be confessed, that great aggravation of features, and strong colouring, were necessary to make it in any degree resemble the impositions of the *stamp act*.

It would be useless, as well as tedious, to point out every misrepresentation in this application, since that will be effectually done, by briefly shewing the effect of the 5th *Geo. II.* and suggesting the occasion of making that statute.

LANDS, negroes, &c. in the plantations, are made assets for the satisfaction of all debts owing to his majesty, or *any of his subjects*, in like manner as real estates are, by the law of *England*, liable to the satisfaction of debts due by specialty.

If the creditor resides in *Great Britain*, the affidavits of his witnesses taken there, are to be allowed as evidence, and to have

¹ 5 *Geo. II.* Ch. 7. An act for the more easy recovery of debts in His Majesty's Colonies of America. There is an interesting and informing note on this statute in Kilty's Report on British Statutes, p. 248.

the same force their testimony would have, if given, *viva voce*, in open court.

THE evidence mentioned in the statute, prevailed in most, if not all the colonies, before the statute and lands were also liable to the satisfaction of all debts in most instances, by the method practiced also in the court of chancery in *England*, of marshalling assets. In some of the colonies, without this circuitry, lands were immediately liable to simple contract debts.

INDEPENDENT of the statute, when the creditor obtains a judgment against his debtor, *all* his lands, &c. over which he has a *disposing* power, are liable; and, since the statute, only *such* lands, &c. are assets, as the debtor had a power to dispose of. It appears then, that all the effects of the statute on this head, is to subject real estates to the payment of debts *after* the death of the debtor, (for the most part the case before the statute) which might have been made subject *before* his death.

IN many of the colonies, the provincial creditors of deceased debtors were preferred to the *British*, in the same degree, by acts of assembly, which carried the appearance of partiality; tho', in fact, the effect of the laws of *England* gave rise to them; for, upon bankruptcies in *Great Britain*, the steps required by the statutes to entitle creditors to a satisfaction, effectually exclude colony creditors in most cases, and their distance, when their debtors die in *Great Britain*, where colony creditors have not standing agents as the merchants have in the plantations, and there happens a deficiency of assets, shuts them out likewise from all chance of satisfaction in the usual scramble among creditors for the debtor's estate on such events.

IN some of the colonies they changed, by acts of assembly, certain species of personal property, *e. g.* negroes, into the nature of real estates, by making them descendable; and by this alteration of the common law, and confusion of the former distinction of property, very considerably diminished the personal fund liable to *all* debts.

As these circumstances were represented and believed to be great discouragements to the trade of the mother country, after

repeated requisitions to provide a remedy in the colonies, in which the grievance was most sensibly felt, had been disregarded, the statute was finally made.

THIS was, without doubt, a subject upon which the superintendence of the mother country might be justly exercised; it being relative to her trade and navigation, upon which her wealth and her power depend, and the preservation of her superiority, and the subordination of the colonies, are secured, and therefore is comprehended in the distinction.

AFTER citing and applying this statute, the examiner takes occasion to insult a gentleman of a most amiable and respectable character, because he presumed, it seems, to question the universality of parliamentary power, and appears to be so totally occupied in the business of defamation, as not to be aware of his running into the most egregious inconsistencies. If the examiner is a lawyer, he has betrayed the most shameful ignorance; if an agent, the most infamous unfaithfulness. Had the *American Chief Justice* acted in *England*, as too many of his countrymen have done—had he paid his court to power, by mean compliances, and endeavoured to recommend himself, by inventing accusations against the colonies, by representing the inhabitants in them, as a refractory, disloyal, and rebellious people, and by proposing schemes for their depression—had he not firmly maintained his character of honour and probity, we should not have seen this impeachment of his understanding; but he left the task of prostitution to the man of sordid views,

*Ille superbos aditus regum,
Durasq; fores, expers somni
Colat——*¹

*Let such a one, without taking sleep,
Attend the proud levees, and haughty gates
Of kings——*

¹ Seneca, *Herc. Fur.*, 164-166; but Seneca's *colit* is changed to *colat*.

"HAD the colonies," says the examiner, "agreed to the imposition of the stamp duties, a precedent would have been established for their being consulted, before any imposition upon them by parliament would hereafter take place." He intimates that they were advised by some of their agents to take this course: if such advice hath been given, it was weak or insidious, and the agents, who recommended the measure, ought to be removed for their incapacity or their treachery.

How would the precedent have been established, or, if it had, what would have been the advantage? This conduct would have admitted, that the colonies might be taxed at any time, and in any manner, without their consent; and consequently, would at once have been an effectual surrender of all their privileges as *British* subjects.

If precedents were to be regarded, when a tax in *America*, for the *single purpose of revenue* is required, they are not wanting. Upon such occasions, the course hath always, and uniformly been, 'till the imposition of the stamp duties, to transmit requisitions to the colonies; and if the instance cited by the examiner, is, in any degree pertinent, he has shewn in his appendix, that the method of requisition was *in that* pursued; for the lords of trade, in their report, expressly mention the refusal of the colonies to comply with the requisitions transmitted to them, to remove the grievance complained of.

THE clause in the mutiny act during the late war is also relied upon, but with how much propriety, few words will evince.

THE acts of assembly of each colony, could have no obligatory force beyond the limits of each; but the service of the colony troops was not confined within the same colony in which they were raised; it is therefore evident that the provincial legislatures had not an authority adequate to the great object of the military operations in *America*, which was not merely the defence of the plantations, by measures executed within their boundaries, but the enemy was attacked in his own country, and for this purpose the *British* and *American* troops acted con-

junctly. On this occasion it was not only convenient that the troops, employed in the same service, should be subject to the same discipline, but it was indispensably necessary that this discipline should be established by *act of parliament*, the authority of the *provincial legislatures* being deemed incompetent. And it is to be remarked, moreover, that the provincial troops were raised and paid by the colonies, and that it was in the power of their assemblies, a power exercised by some of them, to disband and reduce them when they pleased, and therefore their supporting and keeping them up, was an effectual consent to the act of parliament; but as hath been shewn an internal tax may be as completely and adequately laid in every colony, by the authority of the *respective assemblies*, as by the *British parliament*, and therefore there is not the same necessity for the interposition of the mother-country in this, as in the other instance; and the colonies with reference to the stamp act, are not called upon to do any act expressive of their assent to it, nor is it in their power to hinder its taking effect in the fullest extent.

THE act for *the establishment of a post-office in the colonies* (9 Anne, c. 10,) comes the nearest to the subject of any regulation that hath been mentioned; but yet it is materially distinguishable from the stamp act. For the same reason that an act of parliament was necessary to secure the discipline of the provincial troops, acting in conjunction with the *British* forces during the late war, the authority of parliament might be proper for the general establishment of a regular post-office; for as the laws of each colony are in their operation confined within the limits of each, prohibitory and compulsive clauses to enforce a general observance, without which the establishment would fail, might be eluded. If a man should maliciously give a wound in one colony, and the wounded person die in another, the offender could not be convicted of murder, because the whole fact constituting that crime would not be cognizable in the colony where the wound was given, or the death happened; and the same principle is applicable to every other

inferior offence, and intimates in what manner prohibitory clauses might be evaded. This matter, therefore, of the post-office, may be referred to the general superintending authority of the mother country, the power of the provincial legislatures being too stinted to reach it. In this view, and upon the consideration of the general convenience and accommodation arising from the establishment, the people of *America*, have not complained of it, but if this instance were more pertinent than it is, it would only prove what hath been too often proved before—when men do not suspect any designs to invade their rights, and subdolous steps taken to that end, are productive of immediate convenience, without pointing out their destructive tendency, they are frequently involved in ruin before they are aware of danger, or that the conduct flowing from the negligence of innocent intentions, may afford a handle to men of different dispositions, for the commission of oppression—of the truth of these observations the histories of all people who have once been blessed with freedom, and have lost it, exhibit abundant examples.

WHEN instances are urged as an authoritative reason for adopting a new measure, they are proved to be more important from this use of them, and ought therefore to be reviewed with accuracy, and canvassed with strictness. What is proposed ought to be incorporated with what hath been done, and the result of both stated and considered as a substantive original question, and if the measure proposed is incompatible with the constitutional rights of the subject, it is so far from being a rational argument, that consistency requires an adoption of the proposed measure, that, on the contrary, it suggests the strongest motive for abolishing the precedent; when therefore an instance of *deviation* from the constitution is pressed as a reason for the *establishment* of a measure striking at the very root of all liberty, tho' the argument is inconclusive it ought to be useful.

WHEREFORE, if a sufficient answer were not given to the argument drawn from precedents, by shewing that none of the

instances adduced are applicable, I should have very little difficulty in denying the justice of the principle on which it is founded. What hath been done, if wrongful, confers no right to repeat it. To justify oppression and outrage, by instances of their commission, is a kind of argument which never can produce conviction, tho' it may *their* acquiescence, whom the terror of greater evils may restrain from resisting, and thus the despotism of the east may be supported, and the natural rights of mankind be trampled under feet. The question of right, therefore, doth not depend upon precedents, but on the principles of the constitution, and hath been put upon its proper point already discussed, whether the colonies are represented or not in parliament.

As the name of *Hambden* occurred to the examiner in his design of casting an oblique reflection upon the colonies, it is surprising he did not recollect, that very numerous precedents have been applied in the defence of an arbitrary and oppressive proceeding, destructive of the essential principle of *English* liberty. But tho' mere acts of power prove no right, yet the real opinion entertained of it may be inferred from forbearance; for mankind are generally so fond of power, that they are oftener tempted to exercise it beyond the limits of justice than induced to set bounds to it from the pure consideration of the rectitude of forbearance. Wherefore if I had denied the principle of this kind of reasoning, without shewing the defects of the artificial painted precedents which have been produced, I might still very confidently urge, that, the repeated and uniform requisitions of the *English* ministers, as often as occasions for the *single purpose of revenue* have happened, transmitted to the colonies to tax themselves by provincial acts; and the acts of parliament regulating the trade of the plantations, as well as of *Ireland*, without one instance, before the stamp act, of a tax imposed by parliament upon either, for the *unmixed* purpose of revenue, prove, that the imposition of a tax upon them without their consent, hath constantly been held to be inconsistent with their constitutional rights and privileges. I have joined *Ire-*

land with the colonies, and presume it will hardly be contended that *Ireland*, over which the courts of justice in *England* have a superintendent power, is not, at least, as subject to *Great Britain* as the colonies are.

A MOST extraordinary reason hath been given, why the method of requisition would have been improper, viz. that "the sums raised must be paid into the exchequer, and if levied by the provincial assemblies, the parliament would have no right to enquire into the expenditure of them." This is so extremely futile, that it would be almost absurd to bestow a serious refutation upon it.

WHY must the sums raised be paid into the exchequer? If the intention is to apply them in the colonies to any internal purpose, why must they be remitted to *Great Britain*? If armies are to be kept up in *America*, to defend the colonies against *themselves*, (for it can hardly be imagined that troops are necessary for their protection against any foreign enemy) or are to be employed in the national service of cropping the ears and slitting the nostrils of the civil * magistrates, as marks of distinction, why must the money be paid into the exchequer? or, if it should be paid into the exchequer, in order to be applied towards sinking the national debt, why might not the parliament enquire into the application of it? Does the examiner, in his idea of the parliament, figure to himself a monster with an hand that can reach to the utmost verge of the *British* dominions, and clutch and crush millions of subjects at a gripe; but when the object is near, apt to be rendered by some magical influence, so short, and so feeble, as not to be able to reach the *exchequer*, or to squeeze the *chancellor* of it?

WE are assured that there never can be any irregular "attempts of the prerogative upon our rights, whilst we are blessed with a prince of the glorious line of *Brunswick* upon the throne of *Great Britain*." I have all the confidence in the

* See the narrative of the outrages committed by the soldiery, on Mr. justice Walker in *Canada*.

excellent dispositions of our present most gracious sovereign that an *Englishman* ought to have; but I cannot penetrate into futurity; and, as the examiner hath not yet established the character of a prophet, I must consider this assertion rather as a curious specimen of lip-loyalty, I will not call it extravagant adulation, than as a sober recommendation to surrender all those guards and securities of liberty which the constitution of a free government hath provided. But if the *British Americans* should ever be reduced to the unhappy necessity of giving up their natural rights and their civil privileges, I believe they would as soon make the surrender to a prince of the *line of Brunswick*, as to any other mortal, or number of mortals, in the universe.

WE have seen too a piece in some of our late news papers, all bedawbed with the lace of compliments;—there is no end to human ambition! it is perpetually restless, and pushing forward. If a little P—ct—r† is raised to the title of excellency, and the rank of a kind of viceroy, there is still a summit beyond the eminence to which he hath been elevated, that he is solicitous to gain.

It hath been truly said, that "it will be no easy task to persuade the *Americans* to forsake the culture of their lands, to leave the ways their fathers trod, and in which themselves were trained, to drop a business they already understand, in which they have had long experience, and by which their families have thriven, to change all their habits of thinking, and their manner of life, in order to apply to arts which they do not know, or know but imperfectly, and that where estates may be easily raised by mere tillage, the temptations to manufacture are wanting, and men, who can depend upon their industry alone, will not have recourse to arts for subsistence." But that which persuasion might not effect, and

† A late notable speech puts me in mind of the ingenuity of the female disputant, who used to silence debate, by crying out, *God bless the king, and what have you to say to that?*

to which peculiar circumstances might be adverse, necessity, and an alteration of those circumstances may accomplish. When the alternative is proposed, and the one part of it assures success, and a comfortable support by a moderate application of industry, familiarized by use, and rendered easy by practice; and the other affording only an experiment of precarious issue, calling for an application unexperienced and dreaded, attended with perplexity, and productive of irksome anxiety, the generality of mankind would not hesitate in choosing the former: but tho' it would gain the preference of choice, yet, if the alternative is taken away, and choice yields to necessity, the enterprising will form projects, the judicious improve, and the industrious execute them. Success, in one instance will animate the timid to make trial of the means which have succeeded under the direction of others, stimulate the phlegmatic, and rouse the indolent.—Should the necessity, after a little time, cease, new habits may become as strong as the old, and the alternative would therefore be altered, the choice be an act of deliberation, rather than of blind impulse; old prejudices would be greatly abated, if not extinguished, new attachments, perhaps, be formed. From this change, different consequences may be conjectured or foretold, and perhaps the most confident might be disappointed by the event. It is not so difficult for men to strike into new employments and methods of life, when impelled by the urgency of distress, nor so easy to call them back to their old manner of life, and divert them from new pursuits experienced to be profitable, and *productive of the best security against oppression*, as some seem to apprehend.

It is not contended that the colonies ought to be indulged in a general liberty of exporting and importing every thing in what manner they please; but since they are hindered from making all the advantages they might do, (and what advantages might they not make, if under no checks?) they have a good plea against all rigour and severity, not absolutely necessary. That *British* manufactures come dearer, and not so good in quality, to *America*, as formerly, is a very general complaint;

and what effect it may have, should they still grow dearer and worse in quality, or the colonies be rendered less able to consume them, is a consideration which concerns *Great Britain*, at least as much as the colonies. An increase of price, and failing in the goodness of quality, is the usual effect of monopolies; there is no danger of foreigners taking advantage of this circumstance in *America*, whatever they may do in other countries, but the industry it may give rise to in *America*, when other circumstances concur, is not difficult to be foreseen.

It must be acknowledged that the balance of trade between *Great Britain* and her colonies is considerably against the latter, and that no gold or silver mines have yet been discovered in the old *American* settlements, or among the *treasures* of the new acquisitions. How then is this balance to be discharged? The former trade of the colonies, which enabled them to keep up their credit with *Great Britain*, by applying the balance they had gained against foreigners, is now so fettered with difficulties, as to be almost prohibited. In order therefore to reduce the balance against them upon the trade between the colonies and *Great Britain*, this trade must be contracted, so as to bring the scales to an equilibrium, or a debt will be incurred than can't be paid off, which will distress the creditor as well as the debtor, by the insolvency of the latter. The income also of the colonies, which was before invested in their trade, will be diminished in proportion to the produce of the stamp act, and therefore the amount of that produce must be drawn out, which will create a further reduction of the trade.

I CONFESS that I am one of those who do not perceive the policy in laying difficulties and obstructions upon the gainful trade of the colonies with foreigners, or that it even makes any real difference to the *English* nation, whether the merchants, who carry it on with commodities *Great Britain* will not purchase, reside in *Philadelphia*, *New-York*, or *Boston*, *London*, *Bristol*, or *Liverpool*, when the balance gained by the *American* merchant, in the pursuit of that trade, centers in *G. Britain*, and is applied to the discharge of a debt contracted by the

consumption of *British* manufactures in the colonies, and in this to the support of the national expence.

If, in consequence of the obstructions, or regulations as they are called, of their commerce, and the imposition of taxes upon their properties, the colonies should only be driven to observe the strictest maxims of frugality, the consequence would rather be disagreeable than hurtful;—should they be forced to use new methods of industry, and to have recourse to arts for a supply of necessaries, the difficulty in succeeding would prove less than the apprehension of miscarrying, and the benefit greater than the hope of it. There are few people of the highest, and even of the middle rank, but would, upon a strict scrutiny into their ordinary disbursements, discover some articles that would admit of defalcation.

A PRUDENT man, constrained to abridge his outgivings, will consider what articles of expence may be retrenched or given up without distress or discomfort, and, if, after this saving, he still finds that his expences exceed his income, he will then consider of what articles he can provide a supply by the application of domestic industry, or whether some tolerable substitute may not be fallen upon to answer the purpose of what he can neither buy, nor hath skill or ability to fabricate. He will reflect that the expedient which is a first but an indifferent shift, use and experience will improve into convenience, that practice will confer knowledge and skill, and these facility and satisfaction, and tho' the progress should be slow and gradual, habit will grow with it, and produce reconciliation and content.

WHAT are called in *North America*, luxuries, ought for the most part to be ranked among the comforts and decencies of life, but these will not be relinquished, if a supply of necessaries may be provided by domestic industry;—for food, thank GOD, they do not, and for raiment they need not, depend upon *Great Britain*.

ANY thin covering in the summer to preserve decency, and substantial clothing in the winter to repel the cold, are suffi-

cient for domestic servants and labourers, and these may be provided without any remora to the business of tillage, for there are many intervals in which it is suspended. There are times too, when the employment is so slight as to be rather a moderate exercise than a laborious task, when the work that is done might be performed by half the number of labourers without excessive exertion, or exhausting fatigue. There are besides in most families, those whom the feebleness of immature years, or their sex, at particular periods, or the decrepitude of old age, discharge from the duties of tillage. Leather, and wool, and cotton, and flax, are at hand: how easy then is the necessary cloathing provided for those whose station does not require any attention or regard to fashion or elegance? so easy that many have already gone into this manufacture without any other impulse than the spirit of industry, which can't bear inaction, tho' the savings on this head have afterwards been neglected. In this very considerable branch so little difficulty is there, that a beginning is half the work. The path is beaten, there is no danger of losing the way, there are directors to guide every step. But why should they stop at the point of cloathing labourers, why not proceed, when vigour and strength will increase with the progression, to cloath the planters? When the first stage is arrived at, the spirits will be recruited, and the second should be undertaken with alacrity, since it may be performed with ease. In this too, the experiment hath been made and hath succeeded. Let the manufacture of *America* be the symbol of dignity, the badge of virtue, and it will soon break the fetters of distress. A garment of linsey-wolsey, when made the distinction of real patriotism, is more honourable and attractive of respect and veneration, than all the pageantry, and the robes, and the plumes, and the diadem of an emperor without it. Let the emulation be not in the richness and variety of foreign productions, but in the improvement and perfection of our own.—Let it be demonstrated that the subjects of the *British* empire in *Europe* and *America* are the

same, that the hardships of the latter will ever recoil upon the * former.

IN theory it is supposed that each is equally important to the other, that all partake of the adversity and depression of any. The theory is just, and time will certainly establish it; but if another principle should be ever hereafter adopted in practice, and a violation deliberate, cruel, ungrateful, and attended with every circumstance of provocation, be offered to our fundamental rights, why should we leave it to the slow advances of time (which may be the great hope and reliance, probably, of the authors of the injury, whose view it may be to accomplish their selfish purposes in the interval) to prove what might be demonstrated immediately?—Instead of moping, and puling, and whining to excite compassion; in such a situation we ought with spirit, and vigour, and alacrity, to bid defiance to tyranny, by exposing its impotence, by making it as contemptible, as it would be detestable. By a vigorous application to manufactures, the consequence of oppression in the colonies to the inhabi-

* Upon a surmise that a certain noble l—d, was the author of some hardships inflicted upon the colonies, a reproachful and mischievous distinction hath been made by some people, between the natives of *S—t—d*, and of *E—g—d* and *America*, which every judicious friend of the colonies must wish to see abolished, and an *Union* rather established than divisions promoted. Every man who has his all, and the welfare of his posterity at stake, upon the prosperity of *America*, as he hath an interest in common with the natives of it, ought to be considered as an *American*. —It is an effectual way to make men adversaries, to call and treat them as such. —Besides, laying aside this consideration, the distinction is extremely unjust; for tho' there is too much reason to believe that some natives of *America* and of *E—g—d*, who have resided in the colonies, have been instrumental in bringing upon us the severities we deplore, yet hath it never been even surmised, I speak it to their honour, that any native of *S—t—d* residing, or that ever did reside in *America*, had in any degree a hand in them. It is much to be feared, if the breach which a too eager prosecution of the little views of party hath made among the inhabitants of a colony heretofore the most distinguished for prudence and unanimity, should not be closed, in consideration of the general calamity, that *America*, as well as *Denmark*, will furnish an instance of the excessive temerity of political animosity.

tants of *Great Britain*, would strike home, and immediately. None would mistake it. Craft and subtlety would not be able to impose on the most ignorant and credulous; for if any should be so weak of sight as not to see, they would not be so callous as not to feel it.—Such conduct would be the most dutiful and beneficial to the mother country. It would point out the distemper when the remedy might be easy, and a cure at once effected by a simple alteration of regimen.

OF this measure should there be apprehensions, and ministerial orators and panegyrists endeavour to obviate them by observing, that "it would always be easy to reinstate things where they were, and that by easing the colonies of their burthens, and giving encouragement to their produce, the establishment of any manufacture in *America* might be prevented." We should mark well this reasoning, and avail ourselves of the instruction given by our enemies, which would point out to us the remedy, and the more speedy the application of it the better, and that would depend upon ourselves.

BESIDES the urgency of such an occasion, (should it happen) there would be another powerful inducement to this simple, natural, easy method;—the good or bad success of one attempt to oppress, generally produces or prevents future impositions. In common life a tameness in bearing a deprivation of part of a man's property, encourages rapacity to seize the rest.

ANY oppression of the colonies would intimate an opinion of them I am persuaded they do not deserve, and their security as well as honour ought to engage them to confute. When contempt is mixed with injustice, and insult with violence, which is the case when an injury is done to him who hath the means of redress in his power; if the injured hath one inflammable grain of honour in his breast, his resentment will invigorate his pursuit of reparation, and animate his efforts to obtain an effectual security against a repetition of the outrage.

IF the case supposed would really happen, the resentment I should recommend would be a legal, orderly, and prudent

resentment, to be expressed in a zealous and vigorous * industry, in an immediate use and unabating application of the advantages we derive from our situation;—a resentment which could not fail to produce effects as beneficial to the mother country as to the colonies, and which a regard to her welfare, as well as our own, ought to inspire us with on such an occasion.

THE general assemblies would not, I suppose, have it in their power to encourage by laws the prosecution of this beneficial, this necessary measure; but they might promote it almost as effectually by their example. I have in my younger days seen fine sights, and been captivated by their dazzling pomp and glittering splendor; but the sight of our representatives, all adorned in complete dresses of their own leather, and flax, and wool, manufactured by the art and industry of the inhabitants of *America*, would excite, not the gaze of admiration, the flutter of an agitated imagination, or the momentary amusement of a transient scene, but a calm, solid, heart-felt delight. Such a sight would give me more pleasure than the most splendid and magnificent spectacle the most exquisite taste ever painted, the richest fancy ever imagined, realized to the view;—as much more pleasure as a good mind would receive from the contemplation of virtue, than of elegance; of the spirit of patriotism, than the ostentation of opulence.

Nor only, “as a friend to the colonies,” but as an inhabitant having my all at stake upon their welfare † I desire an “exemption from taxes imposed *without my consent*,” and I have reflected longer than “a moment upon the consequences:” I value it as one of the dearest privileges I enjoy: I acknowledge dependence on *G. Britain*, but I can perceive a degree of it

* The ingenious Mr. *Hume* observes in his history of *James I.* that the *English* fine cloth was in so little credit even at home, that the king was obliged to seek expedients by which he might engage the people of fashion to wear it, and the manufacture of fine linen was totally unknown in the kingdom—What an encouragement to industry! This very penetrating gentleman also recommends a *mild government*, as a proper measure for preserving the dominion of *England* over her colonies.

† See *the regulations*, &c. page 111.

without slavery, and I disown all other. I do not expect that the interests of the colonies will be considered by some men, but in subserviency to other regards. The effects of luxury, venality, and oppression, posterity may perhaps experience, and SUFFICIENT FOR THE DAY WILL BE THE EVIL THEREOF.

APPENDIX.

BY the 12th *Charles II.*¹ the colonies are restrained from sending the products enumerated in the act to *any foreign* ports.—By the 15th of the same king they are prohibited from importing commodities of the growth or manufacture of *Europe*, except from *G. Britain*, saving a few articles mentioned in this act.

A LAW, which restrains one part of the society, from *exporting* its products to the most profitable market, *in favour of another*; or obliges it to *import* the manufactures of one country that are dear, instead of those of another that are cheap, is effectually a tax. For if the profitable *exportation* and the *importation* of the cheaper commodities were permitted, a tax equal to such gain in the former case, and to the saving in the latter, would leave that part of the society, in the same state and condition, as if under the prohibition and restriction above mentioned. As for instance in the case of *importation*:—Suppose a country, which I will distinguish by the name of A, can purchase commodities of the same kind, and equal goodness, 20 *per cent.* cheaper of B, than she can of C;—then it is clear, if A is prohibited from taking these commodities of B, and obliged to purchase them of C, that A is just in the same state and condition, as if she were allowed to purchase the commodities of B, on paying thereon a duty of 20 *per cent.* to C.—This instance, *mutatis mutandis*, is equally applicable to the case of *exportation*. Hence it appears, that the country, favoured by the prohibition and restriction, gains as much thereby, as it would do, if the proportionate tax were paid to it, upon

¹ The well known Navigation Act.

taking off the prohibition and restriction; or, in other words, the profit which the one is hindered from making, in consequence of the prohibition and restriction, is made by the other, in whose favour they have been introduced.

It hath been observed by a well-received writer on the subject of trade, that "a prohibition acknowledges the commodities "it is laid on to be good and cheap, otherwise it were needless, "and a prohibition on the goods of any one nation, gives a "monopoly to other nations that raise the like."—Again "a "prohibition against any one nation, makes other nations, having the like commodities, take the advantage and raise their "price, and is therefore a tax." *

If a prohibition, extending to one nation only in favour of many, confers a monopoly, and is therefore a tax, a prohibition extending to all other nations in favour of one, is undubitably so.

FROM *Virginia* and *Maryland* are exported, *communibus annis*, 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco to *Great Britain*, of which it is supposed 60,000 are thence re-exported. But these colonies not being permitted to send their tobacco *immediately* to foreign markets *distributively*, in proportion to their demands, the re-exported tobacco pays double freight, double insurance, commission, and other shipping charges.—The whole quantity is, moreover, of course much depreciated, for going all to *Great Britain*, the *home-market* is overdone, by which circumstance, the quantity required for *home-consumption* is without doubt purchased cheaper than it would be, if no more than *that* were imported into *Great Britain*, and of *this* glut foreigners, and purchasers on speculation also, avail themselves. Besides, a great deal of the tobacco getting home late, the rigorous season hinders its being re-shipped for some months, during which it is dead on hand, and moreover gives advantage to buyers—a loss to the planter, which would be avoided, if the tobacco could be immediately sent to its proper market.

THE above quoted author hath computed the duties, excises,

* Sir *Matthew Decker*. [1679–1749. Writer on Trade.]

&c. on leather at 50 *per cent.* and the artificial value of a bale of *English* cloth arising from taxes, monopolies, and ill-judged laws, at 51 *per cent.* by which he means that every 100 *l.* worth of that species of manufacture, includes in that sum 51 *l.* of taxes. His computation is, without doubt, too low now, taxes having been increased very considerably since the time in which he wrote.

In the gross sum of the artificial value, he computed *per cent.*

the amount of the taxes to be full	-	-	-	31
Monopolies and ill-judged laws, therefore stand at				20
				—
				51

A bale of <i>English</i> cloth costing	-	-	-	<i>L.</i> 100
Includes an artificial value of	-	-	-	51
The artificial value subtracted, leaves the natural value				49

BUT lest the estimate should be objected to on account of its including 20 *per cent.* for monopolies, &c. I will state the artificial value arising from taxes *only* to be 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* which will hardly be objected to, for being too high.

The colonies, it is supposed, take annually,

manufactures from *Great Britain*, to the

amount of - - - - - *L.* 2,000,000 0 0

Therefore they pay an ANNUAL TAX of - 666,666 13 4

To which must be added freight, insurance,

commission, and shipping charges, amount-

ing at least to 10 *per cent.* the half of

which, as it might be saved by back-freight,

&c. were the colonies permitted to import

directly the manufactures of foreign coun-

tries, is computed at - - - - - 100,000 0 0

What may be the amount from the restric-

tions on all the enumerated commodities

(except tobacco) exported from all the col-

onies, with subsidies retained and duties

laid, upon the most moderate computation,

may, I suppose, be stated at - - - 150,000 0 0

L. 916,666 13 4

PART of the commodities sent from *Great Britain* to the colonies, is first imported into *Great Britain* from foreign countries; but the estimate is not exceptionable on that account, for the general calculation on the advanced price of *British* manufactures is extremely low.—Several of the foreign commodities receive their perfection in *Britain*.—All of them are enhanced by the articles of double freight, insurance, shipping, charges, the merchant importer's commission, the *English* tradesman's profit the merchant exporter's commission, and subsidies retained. If the colonies were not restrained from directly importing foreign commodities, they would, it is presumed, pay less for them, even by 50 *per cent.* than they do at present.

It hath been already observed, that there are shipped from *Virginia* and *Maryland*, annually, at an average, about 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 60,000 of which, or upwards, are re-exported from *Great Britain* to foreign markets; but they pay to *Great Britain*, for the reasons above explained, 3 *l.* *per* hogshead, *i. e.* the sum of 3 *l.* upon each hogshead might be saved if the tobacco might be *immediately* and *distributively* sent to the respective markets, in proportion to their demands; and an equal sum is paid also to *Great Britain*, upon the same rule of computation, *i. e.* that these colonies pay what they might save, if not restrained. For tho' the *English* manufacturer gets the tobacco he wants, without the double freight, &c. yet he has the advantage of the glut, and an opportunity of buying it as cheap, as it is sold in *G. Britain* for the foreign markets, before the charges of double freight, &c. are incurred, and therefore the planter gets no more for his tobacco sold for *home*, than that which is sold for *foreign* consumption, and consequently pays as much for it. For there is great reason to imagine, that if these colonies were at liberty to send their tobacco *immediately* where they pleased, the market in *England* would be as profitable as those of *France*, *Holland*, &c.—But when the tobacco, under the present regulation, is purchased for re-exportation, the purchaser undoubtedly considers the expense

he is to be at, before it gets to the foreign market, as part of the price of the commodity, and therefore lowers his price to the merchant in proportion.

The above sum of 3 *l.* for each hhd, makes *L.* 270,000 00 0

The amount of the sundry impositions and restrictions before mentioned brought forward, *916,666 13 4*

Total amount of taxes to *Great Britain* - *1,186,666 13 4*

Besides the above amount of taxes paid to the mother country, the colonies in *North America* support their own civil establishments, and pay quit-rents to the crown and proprietaries, to the amount (supposing 600,000 taxables, at the moderate rate of 15 *s.* each) of - *450,000 00 0*

Total amount of taxes paid to our mother country, and the support of our civil esta-

blishment, *annually,* *1,636,666 13 4*

Supposing the clear annual rents of lands in *N. America* (unrestrained by acts of parliament) would amount to *L.* 2,500,000.

It appears then, that the whole tax is upwards of 65 *per cent.* and if, therefore, the artificial value of one hundred pounds worth of *British* manufacture, (cloth for instance) is, according to the above computation, 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* there was, before the *stamp act*, a tax paid by the *North Americans*, near double of that which is paid by the inhabitants of *England*. If the above sum of 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* is too low, and ought to be increased, then the tax on *North America*, on the article of manufactures imported from Britain, must also be increased.

It should seem that the maxim of every tax upon labour falling *ultimately* upon the consumer of its product cannot be strictly applied to the product of the *North American* colonies. —For, as they are obliged to send their commodities to some port in the *British* dominions, or (where indulgence is granted to send some of them to other places) deprived in great meas-

ure of the benefit of returns, they are by these means subjected to dead freight; and moreover, being confined in their consumption to a particular manufacture, and the commodities they export being chiefly raw materials, they have not the means generally in the power of other people, by raising the price of labour, to throw their burthens upon others; but are, for the most part, obliged, both in their exports and imports, to submit to an arbitrary determination of their value.

THE sanguine genius of one of the *Anti-American* writers, brings to my mind the fable of the boy and the hen that laid *golden eggs*. He is not content to wait for the increase of the *public revenue*, by that gradual process and circulation of property, which an attention to the commercial interests of the nation hath established, but is at once for tearing away the embryo, which, in due time, might be matured into fullness of size and vigour; without ever reflecting, that when the hen is destroyed by his violence, there will be no more *GOLDEN EGGS*.

—The following passage justifies this observation.—

“IF we have from the colonies their *ALL* already, we only “have it (says he) by trade, and not by taxes; and surely it is “not the same thing, whether the wealth be brought into the “public coffers by taxes, or coming in by trade, flows into the “pockets of individuals, and, by augmenting his influence with “his wealth, enables the merchant to plunge us into new wars “and new debts for his advantage *.”

THE man who thinks the gains of the merchant are dangerous, and that the welfare of the manufacturers, the landholders, &c. doth not depend upon the trade and navigation of *Great Britain*, is very consistently an advocate for a measure which hath a direct tendency to check them; but whether this opinion, and very consistent conduct, might not be more serviceable in some other employment than in that of a *L— of T—*, is submitted to their consideration, who are the judges of merit and the dispensers of its rewards.

* The objections to the taxations, &c. considered.

For a reason, which the above opinion suggests, I shall sub-join an estimate of the duties upon tobacco consumed in *Great Britain*, and of the profit to the planter on that tobacco.——

The intelligent reader will not apprehend it to be my meaning, that the planter pays out of his pocket all the duties laid on tobacco, or be at a loss to infer, that the estimate has been made with no other view, than to obviate the principle others by their writings seem to adopt.

The old subsidy is one penny *per pound*, 25 *per cent.* deducted.

All the other duties are $7\frac{1}{3}$ *per pound*, 15 *per cent.* deducted.

An hhd. of tobacco, at an average, contains 952 lb.

The whole duties therefore - L. 27 14 0

The amount of the whole duties on 30,000 hhds, is

831,000 0 0

THE full clear proceeds of an hogshead of tobacco, reckoning 952 lb. in each hogshead, has not, on an average for some years past, exceeded 4 l. † wherefore, on 30,000 hogsheads, the planters get 120,000 l. How much of the above sum of 831,000 l. is net to the revenue, I shall not undertake to say; but I presume it may be safely asserted, that no part of this, or any other public money, is touched by any *Americans*, whether *they have great power of speech* or not; tho' any gentleman who might be affected by it, is not to be blamed for his apprehension, that a *sudden importation* of a certain commodity might hurt the *home market*.

THE sum of the taxes, paid in *North America*, will appear

† See before, p. 52. The attentive reader will observe, that the net proceeds of a hogshead of tobacco at an average, are 4 l. and the taxes 3 l.—together 7 l.—Quere, how much *per cent.* does the tax amount to, which takes from the two wretched tobacco colonies, 3 l. out of every 7 l.? And how deplorable must their circumstances appear, when their vast debt to their mother country, and the annual burthen of their civil establishments, are added to the estimate? In these two colonies there are upwards of 180,000 taxables.

enormous to those, who, having been told that these colonies pay only 7 or 800 *l. per annum*, in consequences of taxes laid *there*, might be led, in their dependence upon *ministerial candour*, to believe, that they paid no more *elsewhere*;——but to others, who are better acquainted with the subject, the computation will appear too low.——From these observations it may be inferred what vast wealth, in *taxes only*, the mother country has, in the course of a hundred years, drawn from her colonies; and how *profoundly well informed* the writer is, who, with equal pertinacy and modesty, pronounces, “that it is *now* high “time for *England* to draw some *little* profit from her colonies, “after the *vast treasure* she has expended on their settlement.”

I CONFESS that the above computations are conjectural, but I believe they are probable. I mean that those, who are best acquainted with the subject, will think the charge upon *North America* is not exaggerated, and which I think very naturally accounts for the enormous debt she at present labours under to the mother country.

DR. DAVENANT¹ observes, that, “if ever any thing great or “good be done for the *English* colonies, industry must have its “due recompence, and that cannot be without encouragement “to it, which, perhaps, is only to be brought about by *confirm- “ing their liberties*, and establishing good discipline among “them; that as they see they are a free people, in point of “government, so they may, by discipline, be kept free of the “mischiefs that follow vice and idleness. And, as great care “should be taken in this respect, so without doubt, it is ad- “visable, that no little emulation of private interests of neigh- “bour governors, nor that the petitions of *hungry courtiers*, “at home, should prevail to discourage those particular colo- “nies, who, in a few years, have raised themselves by their “own charge, prudence, and industry, to the wealth and great- “ness they are now arrived at, *without any expence to the “crown*; upon which account, any *innovations*, or *breach* of

¹ Charles Davenant, b. 1656; Inspector-general of exports and imports.

"their *original charters*, (besides that it seems a *breach* of the "*public faith*") may, peradventure, not tend to the king's "*profit*." Excellent observation! but how little it hath been regarded, the present deeply-afflicting distress of the inhabitants of *North America* demonstrates;—a distress sufficient to drive men into despair, who are not animated by the hope, that——*DEUS DABIT HIS QUOQUE FINEM. God shall also put an end to these.*

F I N I S .

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH,
ANNAPOLIS, MD,

(Continued from p. 351, Vol. VI.)

At a Vestry held for St. Anne's Parish July 7th 1718/9. Present, The Rector, M^r John Beale, M^r Thomas Bordley, M^r Stephen Warman, M^r Tho^s Larkin.

M^r Hugh Kennedy late Church Warden brought his Account amounting to £3..7..0 Current Money, being for wine and other Parochial Charges whilst Church warden: which account was allowed, and an order drawn on M^r Benjⁿ Tasker for payment of s^d Sum.

Order'd that M^r Stephen Warman High Sher. of A. A^{ll} Co^{ty} pay to M^r Vachel Denton one hundred & Eighty pounds of Tobacco due to him for Search & Copies of Certificates of Vestry Lots.

M^r Alex^r Stuart charg'd ten shill. for making the Shutters to the Vestry Room Back window which is allow'd in part of his note due to the vestry.

Order'd that M^r Stephⁿ Warman demand payment of Mrs. Navarre of four pounds ten shill. due to the Vestry from M^r John Navarre, and upon Refusal, that M^r Bordley be empowered to recover s^d money for the use of the vestry.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's at Annapolis. Present the Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon, The Rector, M^r John Beale, M^r Thomas Bordley, M^r Stephen Warman, M^r Benj. Tasker, Vestrymen.

Whereas it has been a Custom within this parish to pay the parish Clerk (who has hitherto acted as Sexton) four shill. & six pence for Digging the Grave and tolling the bell for a Child, & seven shill. for a Man or Woman and nine shillings If a Sermon to be paid by those at whose request such services are done. The better to ascertain and proportion the said allowances to the Severall Services respectively It is now order'd that The said allowances for the future be in manner foll^g viz. for Digging any grave to be necessarily four foot six Inches long or under the sume of three shill. and for tolling the bell for the person buried in such Grave one shill. and six pence for Digging the Grave for [p. 40] any pson requiring one above four foot six Inches long five shillings & for tolling the bell two shillings and for the like services for any psons th^t have a sermon and for Attendance &c. nine shill. Curr^t mony.

John Talbot was elected nemine Contradicente Clerk of the vestry to commence in November Court.

The Ballance due to the Vestry as on the other side is £16..9..4½ out of which there is due to the Vestry from the Persons following the following Sums, viz.

from M ^r Skippon,	£5.. 5..0
from John Navar as $\frac{7}{8}$ note,	£4..10..0
from Alex ^r Stuart as $\frac{7}{8}$ ball. of his note,	£3..14..0
from M ^r Valentines Estate,	£3..—..4½
	£16..9..4½

Mend^m Mrs. Clinton Executrix of the said M^r Valentine deliver'd the notes above mention'd to the Vestry.

Memd^m that 900 P^{ds} of Tobacco was paid To Rich^d Bickedick as Clk of the Vestry & for tolling the Bell as $\frac{7}{8}$ Direction from the Vestrymen to the Rector for that Purpose bearing Date Dec^r 9, 1718.

Order'd that the Rector agree with a workman to make Shutters for the Vestry Room & Bolts at the Cheapest Rate he can.

At a Vestry held for St. Anne's Parish March 30th 1719. Present, The Rector Sam^l Skippon, M^r John Beale, M^r James Crook, M^r Thomas Bordley, Vestrymen, M^r Richard Young, Church Warden.

The Rector and Freeholders of this Parish choose M^r Peter Overhard & M^r Richard Brickles as Church Wardens in the [p. 41] Room of M^r Hugh Kennedy and M^r Richard Young late Church wardens ; and Cap^t Thomas Larkin and M^r Stephen Warman as Vestrymen in the Room of M^r Evan Jones and M^r James Crook late Vestrymen.

At a Vestry held for S^t Anne's Parish April 6th 1719. Present, The Rector Samuel Skippon, M^r Benjⁿ Tasker, M^r John Gresham, Cap^t Thomas Larkin, M^r Stephen Warman, Vestrymen, M^r Peter Overard, M^r Richard Brittle, Church Wardens. Cap^t Thomas Larkin and M^r Stephen Warman took the several Oaths appointed by Law, the Test and the Oath of a Vestryman, and took their places accordingly as Vestrymen. M^r Peter Overard and M^r Richard Brittle Church Wardens Elect appear'd and took the Test, and the several Oaths appointed by Law, as likewise the Oath of a Church warden, and took their place as Church wardens accordingly. Then was deliver'd into the Custody of M^r Peter Overard one of the Church wardens the Church Plate and Linnen viz. two Silver Flaggons, one Chalice Cup, one Dish, two Salvers, one large Holland Table Cloth & three napkins.

Order'd that M^r Richard Brickles make a new Cedar Font after the handsomest manner he can ; & set it up in the Church the old one being Rotten.

M^r Overard & M^r Brickles ask'd Leave of the Vestry to erect a Pew for themselves at the West End of the Church, near where the Font stands ; agreed by the Vestry that they have Leave to [p. 42] erect such Pew, provided they have the Consent of M^r W^m M^cCubbin and M^r Thomas Bordley whose Pews may otherwise be Injur'd thereby.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish May the 5th 1719. Present, The Rector, M^r John Beale, M^r Benj. Tasker,

M^r John Gresham, M^r Thomas Bordley, Vestrymen. The present State of this parish being taken into Consideration—'Tis Resolv'd nemine contradicente That the benefits of the parish due to the Rector thereof are but a bare maintenance for a Single man in a private parish But that the Expences the Minister of this parish is Expos'd by his being oblig'd to reside at the seat of Government and bearing the Character of a Chaplaine to the publick requires a further Support than has yet been allow'd him. That the smallnesse of the parish and the Continuell charge they have been at both by private Subscriptions and the yearly raising the ten ^s poll makes it too great a Burthen to them to make any additionall supports: all that they have been hitherto able to raise by those means being yearly expended on the keeping the Church, Church yard piales, and Bellfrey in repaire w^{ch} is too great and indeed an unnecessary charge for so small a parish.

That therefore it be necessary to make a remonstrance of these matters to the next general Assembly with an humble address that they will take into due Consideration as well the Justice [p. 43] th^t seems due to the parish as the regard th^t is to be had to the Honour of the Publick by making a proper Establishment in this part at the seat of Government.

W^{ch} Remonstrance and Address follows in these words.

To the Hon^{ble} the Lower house of Assembly.

The Remonstrance and Address of the Vestry men and Church Wardens of S^t Anne's Church at Annapolis, in behalfe of themselves, and the Rest of the Parishioners, Freeholders in the said Parish.

May it please your Honours.

We the Vestrymen and Church wardens of S^t Ann's Church at Annapolis, in behalf of ourselves and the rest of the Parishioners Freeholders in this Parish, beg Leave to Lay before this Hon^{ble} house a State of such Difficulties as at present we Labour under.

And here we would first observe to your Hon^{rs} that the Parish Church, by being built near the utmost verge of the Parish, is

thereby render'd very Inconvenient to a Great part of the parishioners some of them living Twenty miles, and others at a Greater Distance from it ; so that were it not that the rector voluntarily, goes up, at Appointed Times, and Preaches among them, a great part of them would be without the Benefit of a Minister.

That, to add to this Difficulty, the Church is by much too Little for a Parish Church, many of the parishioners being Oblig'd to stay at home for want of room, but that this is most visible at Publick Times, as, we humbly Conceive, is apparent to the Constant Experience of this Hon^{ble} House.

That there is no visible way to remove the first of these [p. 44] Difficulties, but by Contracting the parish into narrower Bounds, or Deviding it, nor is there any means to remove the Latter, but by enlarging the Church, but that both these are rendred Impracticable to us by some other Difficulties w^{ch} we shall Take the Liberty of naming to your Honours.

And as to the Contracting or Deviding the Parish in Order to remove the first Difficulty, we Humbly Conceive it is attended with Greater Difficulties than what would be removed thereby. We beg Leave to observe to your Hon^{rs} that the Benefits of this Parish are already so small, that it is but a bare maintenance for a single man in a Private Parish, and that, without further Addition, it is no way Sufficient to Support a Clergyman with a family, who, by being oblig'd to reside at the seat of Governm^t and bearing the Character of a Chaplain to the Publick is unavoidably Expos'd to much greater Expence than the benefits of this parish can Defray. We take Liberty to add, that the small benefits of the Parish, and the great Expence above mencon'd, have often been the Occasion that this parish has been without a Minister, no man being willing to stay in a place, where he is necessited to run in Debt, by serving the Parish, and attending on the Publick. And that whenever an opportunity offers of Bettering himself, a Clergyman will be oblig'd by his Necessities to embrace it; which, as we find has been the Case formerly, so we Know no way of preventing it for the future.

As to the enlarging the Church, Whereby the other Difficulty would be removed, we beg Leave to Assure your Hon^{rs} that were

our abilities suitable to our Inclinations, we should be very ready to remove it ourselves, without giving any Trouble to this [p. 45] Hon^{ble} House. But the Constant Expence we have been oblig'd to be at to Keep the Church, Church yard and belfry in repair has wholly rendred us Incapable to do any thing in that matter and we believe that this will be the sense of your Hon^{rs} when you shall find, by a Computation of the Charge we have been at, which, we are ready to offer, what sums of moneys and Tobacco have been rais'd & Expended already on that Acc^t. We therefore pray your Hon^{rs} to Take these things into your Consideration, and to make such Provision, as in your wisdom shall be judg'd sufficient to answer the necessity of the parish, and to maintain the Honour of the publick in the respects above mention'd and &c. :

Peter Overard	} Church } Wardens	John Beale	} Vestrymen.
Rich ^d Bickles		Benj ⁿ Tasker	
		John Gresham	
		Tho ^s Bordley	

1705.	Ten \pounds Poll of 363 Tax ^{lrs},	.	.	.	.	3630
	Arrears in the Late Sher ^s hands,	.	.	.	.	785
1706.	D ^o of 414 D ^o	.	.	.	.	4140
1707.	D ^o of 440 D ^o	.	.	.	.	4400
1708.	D ^o of 421 D ^o	.	.	.	.	4210
1709.	D ^o of 436 D ^o	.	.	.	.	4360
1710.	D ^o of 430	.	.	.	.	4300
1711.	D ^o of 426 D ^o	.	.	.	.	4260
1712.	D ^o of 418 D ^o	.	.	.	.	4180

Total Tobacco, . 34265

[p. 46]					£ s d
Salary due to the Sher 5 \pounds 3630	182 at $\frac{1}{100}$ \pounds hundred is	11..	7..6		
Sold to M ^r Sam ^l Norwood	3500 at $\frac{1}{100}$ \pounds ct.	10..	10..-		
Sold D ^o Norwood	3500 Benefaction of				
	Maj Ge ^l Hamond	10..	—..-		
Salary of 4140	is 207 at $\frac{1}{100}$ \pounds ct.	2..	9..5		
Salary of 4400	is 220 at D ^o	13..	2..1		

		£	s	d
Sold Maj ^r Wilson	733 at $\frac{3}{4}$ p^d ct.	2..	1..	—
Sold D ^o More	3933 at $\frac{3}{4}$ p^d ct.	—..	15..	6
Sold M ^r Bladen	492 Voluntary Contributions	5..	16..	6
Sold Anth ^o Rieley	188 Cash p ^d by M ^r Wotten for the Interm ^t of Gov. Seymour	2..	—..	—
Salary at 5 p^d ct.	211 at $\frac{3}{5}$ p^d ct.	12..	12..	5
Tobacco Paid Moses Adney	1000 at $\frac{1}{6}$ p^d ct.	19..	13..	—
D ^o Sold Coll: Young	2999 for Mony advanced above	3..	12..	2
Salary of D ^o at 5 p^d ct.	217 Col. Hammond benefaction			
Sold Thomas Freeborn	4143 at $\frac{3}{4}$	7..	18..	—
Salary of D ^o 5 p^d ct.	215			
p ^d M ^r Benson as Clk of Vestry	800 at $\frac{3}{4}$ p^d ct.	1..	16..	—
Salary of D ^o at 5 p^d ct.	213 at $\frac{3}{4}$ p^d ct.	3..	17..	1
p ^d M ^r Benson as Clk of the Vestry	500 at $\frac{3}{4}$	4..	10..	—
p ^d Bickerdick for tolling the bell	400 at $\frac{3}{4}$	4..	1..	6
p ^d Coll Young	866			
p ^d Doctor Major	1896	Total Mony		£116..2..2
Salary of D ^o at 5 p^d ct.	209			
paid M ^r Bordley	432			
p ^d D ^r Major	925			
p ^d Bickerdick for tolling the bell	400			
p ^d Cadwall ^r Edwards	1080			
Paid Docwra	978			

Disbursed 30439

[p. 47]

Arrears in the year 1710,	2652
Voluntary Contributions 1711,	6150
D ^o more 1712,	100
1714. Ten p^d Poll of 430 Tax ^{lbs} ,	4300
More Subscriptions,	450

1715. D ^o of 443 D ^o 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Poll of D ^o ,	. . .	2215
1716. D ^o of 497 D ^o ,	. . .	4970
1717. D ^o of 504 D ^o ,	. . .	5040
1718. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Poll 514 Tax ^{lbs}	. . .	2570

Tob^o 62712

		£	s	d
Out of w ^{ch} p ^d	30439 & sold as $\frac{3}{4}$			
	above	116..	2..	2
p ^d M ^r Garretton Martins Acc ^t	303			
Salary at 10 p ct for both	625 at $\frac{6}{10}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	2..	4..	11
paid Henry Balmanks Order	500 at $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	2..	19..	—
p ^d Jn ^o Baldwin	1600 at $\frac{10}{10}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	30..	—..	—
p ^d D ^o Baldwin	756			
p ^d Cadwall ^r Edw ^{da}	816 at $\frac{15}{10}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	10..	7..	—
p ^d Coll. Young	180 at $\frac{15}{10}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	37..	10..	—
p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick	500 at $\frac{17}{10}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	35..	14..	—
p ^d M ^r Docwras note	1126 More M ^r Tasker	—..	7..	—
p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick	147			
p ^d M ^r Garrett 1714	750	235..	4..	1
p ^d M ^{rs} Norwood	708 Tob ^o p ^d 59842			
Salary of D ^o 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	215 D ^o not			
	sold	1541		
Salary 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	45 not			
	acc ^t abl ^l			
	for	1329		
p ^d M ^r Tho ^s Worthington	6000			
p ^d M ^r Tasker	400 Tob ^o 62712			
p ^d Bickerdick	1250			
p ^d Martin	330			
Salary of D ^o 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	111			
Sold by M ^r Valentin	1391			
Salary of D ^o 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	249			
p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick	900			
[p. 48]				
Sold by M ^r Valentine	5000			

Salary 5 p^d ct.	252
Sold to M ^r Tasker	4200
Salary 5 p^d ct.	129
p ^d Richard Bickerdick	900
	<hr/>
	59842

An Acc^t of Money and Tob^o raised and Expended at Sev^l Times in repairing St Ann's Church, Church yard and Bellfry at Annapolis since the year 1704.

	£	s.	d.
1704. Aug. 2 ^d . Cash paid M ^r And ^w Welply for building the belfry p^d Ord ^r on M ^r Amos Garrett,	30	—	—
Aug. 16. Cash paid W ^m Gwin for makeing & setting the Vane of said Belfry p^d D ^o .	1	4	6
Sept. 4 th . Ditto paid Obadiah Hollingshead & Philemon Smith for Altering the seats in the Gallary p^d D ^o .	4	10	—
Cash paid p^d Vestry before this,	—	9	—
1705. June 12 th . p ^d M ^r Cadwallader Edwards for making the Communion Table Clks Seat Font &c.	5	—	—
Nov. 6 th . Ditto allow'd Coll. Jn ^o Hammond for Like sune p ^d Welply tow ^d the belfry,	8	—	—
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for work done May 17th,	—	10	—
D ^o paid Tho ^s Jones for parchm ^t & Transcribing a Table of Marriages,	—	9	—
March 5 th . D ^o paid M ^r Benj. Fordham for Charges about the bell wheel &c. p: 13..16,	3	2	—
D ^o Paid M ^r Garrett in full of his Acc ^t brought in Jan. 8 th for plank nailes &c.,	4	7	—
D ^o paid Andrew Welply,	—	13	—
1706. June 4 th . D ^o paid Richmonds Exeq ^{rs} for a Lock for the Ch. Plate,	—	4	6
D ^o Paid Cadwallader Edwards for Pew behind the Ch. Dore & other work as p^d rec ^t Aprill 14 th 1708,	3	5	—

	£	s.	d.
[p. 49] D ^o paid Coll. Sam ^l Young for Lock plank			
Tar &c as p^d acc ^t & rec ^t April 15 th 1708 Sterl.	2..	18..	—
Dec. 3 ^d . D ^o p ^d W ^m Gwin for Iron Casem ^{ts} &c p^d			
Major Josiah Wilson,	3..	1..	6
D ^o paid Rich ^d Young for work done p^d D ^o Sterl.	2..	16..	—
D ^o paid Benj ^a Fordham p^d D ^o Sterl.	—.	12..	—
D ^o paid M ^r Bladen for Takeing down and mend-			
ing the Spindle of the Golden Ball &c p^d D ^o Sterl.	5..	—.	—
Dec. 2 ^d . Cash paid Antho: Rieley & Maj ^r Josiah			
Wilson Sterl.,	—.	15..	—
D ^o paid Jn ^o Miller by Moses for work,	—.	2..	6
March 2 ^d . D ^o paid Anth Rieley for Glasiers			
work Sterl. as p^d rec ^t March 30 th 1708,	—.	15..	—
	<hr/>		
	£77..	14..	6
	<hr/>		
30th. D ^o paid Rich ^d Young Sterl. as p^d rec ^t ,	2..	3..	6
D ^o p ^d D ^o for making a Form plank &c.,	—.	13..	6
D ^o paid Rich ^d Bickerdick for Clearing the Ditch			
of the Church yard as p^d rec ^t Ap ^{ril} 7 th ,	2..	—.	—
1708. May 4 th . D ^o p ^d Cap ^t Jn ^o Davidge p^d Moses			
Adney as p^d rec ^t May 5,	—.	6..	—
June 29 th . D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for paving			
the Church Piazza & Passage to the Gate &c. as			
p^d Agreem ^t ,	10..	10..	—
Nov. 2 ^d . D ^o p ^d Walter Tobil for Levelling the			
walk &c.,	—.	6..	—
Jan. 4. D ^o p ^d Benj. Fordham assignee of Tho ^s			
Docwra for Drawing Paving Stones to the			
Church, as p^d rec ^t Jan. 27 th ,	2..	—.	—
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Young for nailes and work as p^d			
acc ^t & Rec ^t Feb ^r 8 th ,	3..	7..	—
Feb. 8 th . D ^o p ^d M ^r Garrett for Plank as p^d rec ^t ,	—.	14..	—
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for mending the Church			
Yard Pales as p^d rec ^t ,	—.	7..	6

	£	s.	d.
Mar. 15 th . D ^o p ^d Cha ^s Kilburne as [¶] rec ^t March 17 th ,	1..	7..	—
D ^o p ^d Tho ^s Freeborn for work about the bellfry [¶] Benj ⁿ Fordham as [¶] acc ^t ,	5..	—..	—
D ^o paid Benj ⁿ Fordham as [¶] Acc ^t ,	—..	7..	—
1709. Jan. 17 th . D ^o paid Tho ^s Freeborn for work about the belfry as [¶] Acc ^t and rec ^t ,	20..	12..	6
[p. 50] D ^o paid Coll. Young for Church bible & Prayer book as [¶] acc ^t & rec ^t 1710,	12..	14.	2
1711. D ^o paid D ^r Thos. Major for Holland for a Surplice Making & other Disbursm ^{ts} as [¶] acc ^t settled Dec. 4 th 1713,	7..	18..	0
1712. Cash paid M ^r Bordley for parish dues w ⁿ Church w ^{dn} ,	1..	16..	—
D ^o p ^d D ^r Thos. Major for Commu ⁿ Table Linnen,	3..	17..	1
D ^o paid Cadw ^{dr} Edw ^{ds} for work &c as [¶] Acc ^{ts} Dec. 4 th 1713,	4..	10..	—
D ^o paid M ^r Docwra as [¶] Ord ^r on M ^r Gassaway 1713,	4..	1..	6
1714. Ap ^l 11 th . D ^o paid M ^r Rich ^d Warfield for Sev ^{ll} repairs as [¶] acc ^t and rec ^t ,	3..	17..	—
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for Lime as [¶] acc ^t July 7 th 1713,	—..	6..	—
	88..	13..	9
D ^o p ^d M ^r Garrott on acc ^t of the Glebe 1712 as [¶] acc ^t in Tob ^o at ^s / ₆ [¶] ct.	2..	4..	11
D ^o p ^d M ^r Norwood in Tobacco at ^s / ₄ [¶] ct. as [¶] acc ^t ,	—..	2..	19
1715. Nov. 21 st . D ^o p ^d Tho ^s Andrews for work done ab ^t the Belfry as [¶] acc ^t ,	16..	—..	—
D ^o p ^d Jn ^o Smith for repaireing the Church yard Pales as [¶] acc ^t Nov ^r 16,	6..	—..	—
1716. Aug. 6 th . D ^o paid Jn ^o Mitchel assignee of Henry Trip for plank for the Church yard paling,	2..	—..	—

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 4 th . D ^o p ^d Tho ^s Holmes Assignee of M ^r James Crook,	—	16	—
D ^o p ^d Tho ^s Cook for work done in the old Vestry House,	2	5	—
Apr ^l 20 th . D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for work done as [¶] acc ^t & rec ^t ,	1	3	6
D ^o paid Jn ^o Dodd for Commu ⁿ Wine &c.,	2	—	6
D ^o paid M ^r Benj ⁿ Tasker for nailes and sev ⁿ other Parochial Expences w ⁿ Church Warden as [¶] acc ^t Nov. 4 1715,	4	18	—
D ^o paid Amos Garrett as [¶] acc ^t Nov ^r 4 th ,	1	16	3
D ^o paid Abraham Woodward for plastering the Church where Defective as [¶] acc ^t Nov ^r 4 th ,	1	5	3
1716. June 12. Cash paid M ^r Jn ^o Baldwin for 12 sleepers for the Vestry room,	—	12	—
Sept 4. D ^o p ^d Jn ^o Smith for work done in the Vestry as [¶] acc ^t filed,	1	10	—
[p. 51]			
1717. Ap ^l 8 th . D ^o p ^d M ^r Garrett for Sundrys for the parish use as [¶] acc ^t ,	4	11	6
Ap ^l 22 nd . D ^o p ^d M ^r Jn ^o Dodd for wine &c. for the Parish use as [¶] acc ^t filed,	4	6	6
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for work as [¶] acc ^t fil'd,	1	13	2
D ^o p ^d Philip Reyly for Iron Work,	—	10	3
1718. Ap ^l 14 th . D ^o paid Tho ^s Williams for work done at the North dore of the Church as [¶] acc ^t and receipt fil'd,	3	5	—
Ditto paid M ^r Bickerdick for mending the Church yard pales as [¶] acc ^t & Rec ^t fil'd,	—	6	8
D ^o paid M ^r Barnard White late Church warden as [¶] acc ^t & rec ^t fil'd,	1	3	—
Ditto p ^d Rich ^d Evans Church warden as [¶] Ditto,	—	12	6
	<hr/> £61.19.. 6		

Att a Meeting of the Vestry and free holders of the City Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 19th of Aprill 1720. Present of the Vestry, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector. Off the ffreeholders, M^r John Smith, M^r Hugh Kenneday, John Talbott. Who proceeds to the Electing of two Church wardens in the Room of Messrs. Peter Overrard and Richard Brickles. And unanimously Choose M^r Cezar Gheselin & M^r Edw^d Smith.

And M^r Amos Garrett and M^r Albert Greening were Chosen Vestrymen in the Room of M^r John Beale & M^r Benjⁿ Tasker. And Likewise Ord^d that the Clerk of the Vestry give the Gent^l notice to appear here next Vestry in Order to Qualifie themselves as the Law Directs which was accordingly done.

[p. 52] Att a meeting of the Rector Vestry and Church wardens of St. Anns Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 10th of May 1720. Present of the Vestry, Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, M^r Stephen Warman, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Albert Greening, M^r Cezar Gheslin, M^r Edw^d Smith Ch: Wardens.

John Talbott Cl.

M^r Amos Garrett and Albert Greening appears according to an Ord^r made last Vestry and takes the sevⁿ Oaths appointed by Law and Subscribe the Oath of Abjuration and Test and takes the Oath of Vestryman and are admitted accordingly and likewise M^r Cezar Gheselinn & Edw^d Smith takes the same as Church wardens.

And Ord^d that M^r Cezar Gheslin have the Charge of the Communion Plate.

Vestry adjourns till the first Tuesday in June next.

Att a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 4th day of June Anno Dom. 1720. Present The Rev^d M^r Skippon Rector, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Albertus Grinning.

John Talbott Cl.

There being nothing of moments to do the Vestry Adjourns untill the first Tuesday in next month.

[p. 53] Att a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday being the 5th day of July Anno Dom. 1720. Present, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon, Rector. None of the Gentl^a Appearing to make up a Vestry it Adjourns untill the first Tuesday in next month.

Att a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday being the 10th of July Anno Dom. 1720. Present, The Rev^d M^r Skippon Rector, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Albertus Grinning.

John Talbott Cl.

The Vestry adjourns untill first Tuesday in next month.

An Act declaring the Rights of Three Lots Originally laid out in Annapolis for the uses therein mentioned.

Whereas the Rect^r Vestry and Church Wardens of St. Anne's Parish have set forth by their humble Petit^a to this present General Assembly, That by an Act of Assembly of this Province for Erecting the Town and Port of Annapolis, and the Town and Port of Oxford into Towns and Ports; The Commissioners then impowr'd to lay out the said Towns did lay out three Lots in the Town and Port of Annapolis for the Benefit & advantage of the Rector for the time being, and other persons nam'd by them (that is to say) one Lot for the Rev^d the Rector or Vicar or Lecturer of the Port of Annapolis, one other for the Clerk of the Parish & Sexton for the time being, and the third for the Clerk of the Vestry & M^r Comm^{rs} clerk for the time being; each of them bounded & lying as by the three several Certificates remain-
[p. 54] ing in the Records of the said Town, reference being thereto had may more at large appear. That soon after the laying out the said Lots there was built an house upon one of them for the use of the Vestry of the said parish, which house & Lot upon the Petit^a & Application of the Rev^d M^r James Wotten late Rect of the said Parish was annex'd to the Parsons Lot for the Receipt & Accomodation of a Minister forever, as by an Ordinance made for the same appears in the Journal of the Lower House of Assembly April the 9th 1706. That the said Lots so annex'd by the said Ordinance of Assembly & the others aforementioned have

ever since been peaceably possess'd without molestation & deem'd to belong to the Rector of this Parish for the time being, excepting only that part of the Ministers Lot whereon the Prison is now built until John Gresham Esq^r had made an Entry on two of the said Lots (viz.) that laid out for the Clerk of the Vestry and Comm^{rs} Clerk, & that other laid out for the Clerk of the Parish & Sexton with the Clerk of the Mayor's Court; and for that this present General Assembly are of opinion that the said Lots so laid out were not under the same conditions as other Lots that were taken up by persons that upon complying with the aforesaid Law had an Estate in fee simple, and for that the said John Gresham has not yet made any Improvement on the said Lots. To prevent any further Disputes or the giving any further Room for any persons for the future to make any Entries on the said Lots, it is pray'd that it may be enacted.

And be it enacted by the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Proprietary by & with the Advice & Consent of his Lordships Governor and the Upper & Lower Houses of Assembly & the Authority of the [p. 55] same, That the said three Severall Lots on being paid for to the Proprietor be & remain to the several uses as originally design'd in Laying out the said Lots & the ordinance of Assembly made April the 9th 1706 aforesaid forever, any pretence of their not being built on, or any Entry thereof by the said Gresham or any other person to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, the Ground whereon the Prison stands alwaies Excepted & reserved to the Publick. May 10th 1718.

A Supplementary Act to an Act intitul'd an Act declaring the Rights of Three Lots originally laid out in Annapolis for the uses therein mentioned.

Whereas by an Act of Assembly intituled an Act declaring the Rights of Three Lots originally laid out in Annapolis for the uses therein mentioned, It is enacted that three certain Lots that is to say, one Lot for the Rev^d the Rector or Vicar or Lecturer of the Port of Annapolis, one other for the Clerk of the Parish & Sexton for the time being and the third for the Clerk of the Vestry & M^r Commissary's Clerk for the time being be & remain to the

several uses as Originally design'd in Laying out the said Lots, & according to an Ordinance of Assembly made April the 9th 1706 forever, as by the said Act of Assembly Reference being thereto had may now fully appear; And whereas for want of proper encouragement to improve the said Lots they become useless to the Rector of the Parish, contrary to the Intention of the Act aforesaid, it is prayed That it may be enacted.

And be it Enacted by the Right hon^{ble} the Lord Proprietary by & with the Advice & consent of his Lordships Govern^r & the Upper & Lower houses of Assembly & the Authority of the same, That for the future to encourage such as will build upon or other-
[p. 56] wise improve the said Lots it shall & may be Lawfull for the Rector or Incumbent for the time being, & he is by this Act Impowered to let or Lease the said Lots or any part of the said Lots, for a Term of years not exceeding the Term of Twenty one years to such person or persons as shall be willing to build upon & improve the same; During which Term of years the Lessee or Lessees & those deriving under them shall have and enjoy an undisturb'd & peaceable possession of such Lots or part of Lots without any Let Hindrance or Molestation whatsoever.

Provided nevertheless That if any future Incumbent of the Parish aforesaid shall be desirous to settle on or improve the said Lots or any part of them whereon the Lessee or Lessees have built or made any other Improvement, it shall be Lawfull for him so to do, he the said Incumbent first Reimbursing the said Lessee or Lessees all the Charges & Expences they have been at in the building upon or otherwise improving the same and the said Lease shall then become void, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. Oct^r 12th 1723.

At a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish Nov^r 7th 1720. Present, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, M^r Tho^s Bordley, M^r Steph^a Warman, Cap^t Tho^s Larkin, M^r Amos Garret, Vestrymen, M^r Cæsar Ghizling, M^r Edw^d Smyth, Church Wardens.

[p. 57] The Vestry make Choice of M^r Michael Piper as Clerke of the Vestry in the Room of M^r John Talbott, Late Clerke. Order'd that M^r Cæsar Ghizling and M^r Edward Smyth Church

Wardens of this Parish do agree with a workman to repair the Church yard Pales as far as is necessary, and to new hang the Gate.

Agreed That application be made to the Justices of Ann Arⁿ County Court for the Ten p^{ts} of Tobacco ^{to} poll for the Church and Church yard Repairs and other Parish Charges.

M^r Piper qualified himself as Clerke of the Vestry by taking the Severall Oaths appointed by Law and Signing the Oath of Abjuration and Test and also the Oath for the due Execution of his office.

Sign'd ^{by} Ord^r

Mic: Piper Reg^r.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of St Anne's Parish, February 28th 1720. The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, M^r Thomas Larkin, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Thomas Bordley, Vestrymen.

Order'd That notes be sett up to give notice That the publick Sale of the Vestry's Tobacco of this Parish will be on the second Day of March Court next, being upwards of six thousand pound.

Order'd That the Vestry then meet, and that the disposal thereof be made by the Vestry or the Major part of them then assembled.

Agreed That the Church Wardens be spoke to to hasten the finishing of the Church yard.

Order'd That an Order be drawn upon the Sheriff for 900^{lb} [p. 58] Tobacco for M^r John Talbot his Salary as Clerk of the Vestry and for Tolling the Bell.

March the 3^d 1720

Then rec^d of M^r Michael Piper Cl of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish An Order on the Sheriffe of Ann Arundell County for nine hundred pounds of tob^o for one years Sallary as Clk of the said Vestry and for tolling the Bell.

I say reced ^{by} me

John Talbott

Att a Meeting of the Vestry and Freeholders of St. Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Easter Munday the 10th Day

of April 1721. Present, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Stephⁿ Warman, M^r Cæsar Ghizling, Church Warden. M^r Dan^l Dulany, Doct^r Alexand^r Frazier, M^r Will^m Commins, M^r Peter Overard, M^r Thom^s Holmes, M^r John Smith, M^r — Bowes, M^r Hugh Kennedy, M^r Cornelius Brooksby, M^r John Beale, M^r James Baddixon, M^r John Talbot, M^r Stephen Mason, M^r Edw^d Griffith, M^r Rich^d Tootell, M^r Mich Piper, Freeholders.

[p. 59] It being putt to the Vote who should succeed M^r Cæsar Ghizling and M^r Edward Smith the Church wardens of the Last year, it was carried that Doct^r Alexander Frazier and M^r Williams Commins should succeed them in that office accordingly they are chosen and are desired to meet on Friday next the 14th Instant to qualify themselves accordingly.

M^r Stephen Warman having requested to be Excused from serving as Vestryman the ensuing year he designing to remove out of the Town and Live in the Countrey, it was granted him according to his petition, and it being putt to the vote who should succeed him as Vestryman, M^r Dan^l Dulany by majority & full Consent is elected to be Vestryman in his Room for the succeeding year, accordingly is so, & is desired on Friday next the 14th Instant to appear & qualify himself.

M^r John Gresham Sen^r one of the Gentlemen of the Vestry seldom giving his attendance at the Vestry tho' often desir'd to do so, It was putt to the vote who should succeed him in that office and by full Consent the Parish have Elected in his Room his Excellency the Govern^r. If his Excellency be pleas'd to take upon him to serve as such and accordingly order'd That his Excellency be acquainted therewith to know his Excellencies mind thereupon; and his Excellency being acquainted therewith is pleased to accept of the same.

Order'd That the old Church wardens M^r Cæsar Ghizling and M^r Edward Smith appear at the Vestry to be held on Friday next the 14th Instant to return their accounts to the vestry if any they have and discharge themselves from their office of Church Wardens.

[p. 60] Friday April 14th 1721. None of the Gentlemen appearing according to the Last adjournment, the vestry is appointed to meet again on Munday next at Eleven of the Clock fully to settle the affairs of the Church.

Munday April 17th 1721. None of the Gentlemen appearing, the Vestry was desired to meet the 9th of May which accordingly they did.

Tuesday May 9th 1721. At a meeting of the Vestry of St Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 9th Day of May 1721. Present, the Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, His Excellency the Governour, M^r Thom^s Bordley, M^r Amos Garrett, Vestrymen, M^r Cæsar Ghizling, M^r Edward Smith, Church Wardens.

His Excellency Charles Calvert Govern^r of the Province of Maryland took the Severall Oaths appointed by Law the Test and the oath of a Vestryman, & took his place accordingly.

M^r Alexander Frasier and M^r William Commins Church Wardens Elect appear'd & took the Test & the several Oaths appointed by Law, as Likewise the Oath of Church wardens & took their places accordingly.

Then was delivered into the Custody of M^r Alexander Frazier one of the Church Wardens the Church Plate and Linnen (viz) two Silver Flagons, one Chalice or Cup, one Dish, two Salvers, one Large holland Table Cloth & three Napkins. Order'd, That M^r Edward Smith's account for wine to the Sacrament 50 shil-[p. 61] lings and his account of 120 Rails for the church yard at 3^d ^q p^{ds} amounting £1..10..0 for 482 foot of Plank at 1^d ^q foot amounting to forty shillings and two pence. For 2000 Pales of Capt. Trip amounting to four pound. To 60 Posts of Edw^d Coyle as by agreem^t three pound in all £13..10..2 be allowed him and ordered that a note be drawn upon M^r Benjamin Tasker for the payment of the same.

Ordered That Elizabeth Lawly be paid for washing the surplice 3 shillings and that a note be drawn upon M^r Tasker for the three shillings.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Munday the 24th Day of July 1721. Present The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rect^r, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Dan^l Dulany, Cap^t Thom^s Larkin, M^r Thom^s Bordley, Vestrymen. M^r Dan^l Dulany took the Severall Oaths appointed by Law the Test and the Oath of a Vestrymen and took his place accordingly.

Notice was given to meet the first Tuesday in Aug^r but there being not a sufficient number to hold a vestry t'was putt off to the first Tuesday of September.

Sept^r 5th 1721. None of the Gentlemen of the Vestry giving their attendance, notice was given to meet on the first Tuesday in Oct^r next.

Oct^r 3d 1721. One of the Vestry attending, notice was given to meet the first Tuesday in November next.

[p. 62] Nov^r 7th 1721. The Gentlemen not meeting notice was given publickly to meet on the first Tuesday in December, which accordingly was done.

The Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish Dr

1724. June 9 th . To Cash paid for work done to the Church as ℥ Acc ^t appears,	£3..11..6
To Ditto paid M ^r Rob ^t Gordon for ten Bottles Claret at $\frac{2}{6}$ ℥ ,	1.. 5..-
To five Bottles Ditto found by myself at $\frac{2}{6}$ ℥ ,	--12..6
To Cash paid Darby Callaghane for mending the Church Gates and altering the Door,	2..6
	<hr/>
	£3..11..-

Annapolis, June 9th 1724

Errors excepted ℥

Vachel Denton

M^r Vachel Denton for wine for the Church.

June 2 1723 to April 5 1724. To 10 Bottles Claret at $\frac{2}{6}$ £1..5..0

Errors excepted ℥

Robert Gordon

Att a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 5th Day of Decemb^r 1721. Present, [p. 63] The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, His Excell. Gov^r Calvert, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Dan^l Dulany, M^r Thom^s Larkin, M^r Thom^s Bordley, Vestrymen, Alexander Frazer, William Commins, Ch. Wardens.

Mic. Piper, Registr.

I acknowledge to have Rec^d an Order from the Vestry upon M^r Benjamin Tasker for thirteen pounds and two pence Currency as Witness my hand this 5th Day of Decemb 1721.

Edw^d Smith.

Ordered That M^r Tasker be drawn upon to pay John Smith's Acc^t of the Church yard work fifteen pounds and nine shillings or so much thereof as is in his hands due to the Vestry.

Order'd That the Church Wardens agree with a workman to make a new Font as soon as possibly may be to be paid for in Tobacco.

Order'd That two workmen be spoke to to inspect the work & Damages done to the Bell and Wheel by Thom^s Birchfield employ'd by the Church Wardens to new hang the same.

Order'd That M^r Warman late high Sheriff of this County be desired to bring in his Account and Lodge the same with the Clarke of the Vestry sometime before Christmas Day next.

Order'd That M^r Benjamin Tasker bring in his Account within the same time, and Lodge it likewise with the Clarke of the Vestry.

Michael Piper psent Register and School-Master of Annapolis having petitioned the present vestry for a small Quantity of Ground where his Dead lieth buried at the east end of the Church close to the wall outside the Church joining to the Communion Table for himself and Family; The Petition was allowed and [p. 64] accordingly it was order'd That he have the Priviledge to take in seven foot square of Ground within the clear and Liberty to wall or Brick in the same seven foot every way when he thinks convenient, Provided the same be not an encroachment upon other Burying places and in Consideration of the same

Privilege, granted by this present Vestry, he is to render them a pepper Corn yearly.

It is the Desire of the Minister Vestry and Church Wardens now mett together That the School-Master of Annapolis and the Charity Boys upon the foundation of the Schoole of Annapolis be permitted during the Vacancy of the Assembly constantly to sitt in the front seat joining to the back door, till such time as further provision can be made for them.

Ordered That the Clerk of the Vestry give an Order to Walter Toby upon M^r Stephen Warman late high Sheriff of this County for four hundred pounds of Tobacco for his Tolling the Bell last year.

Ordered Likewise That M^r Piper present Regist^r have an order upon M^r Stephen Warman late high Sheriff of Anne Arundel County for five hundred pounds of Tobacco, for his Service as Register of this Parish last year.

John Smith's Account.

	£	s.	d.
For Paleing in the Church yard by agreement, . . .	14	0	0
Allowed him for the enlarging of it, . . .	1	0	0
To money paid for Carting of Rails, Posts & Plank, . . .	0	9	0
In all, . . .	15	9	0

Which account was Subscribed to by Edw^d Smith and Cesar Ghizelin the 24 July 1721 being Church Wardens and allowed by this present Vestry, and an Order made thereupon as before.

I acknowledge to have Rec^d an order from the vestry upon M Benjamin Tasker for £10..17..4 Currency as witness my [p. 65] hand this 12th Dec^r 1721 which was allowed accordingly.

John Smith.

I acknowledge to have Rec^d an Order from the Vestry upon M^r Stephen Warman for four hundred pounds of Tobacco for Ringing the Bell Last year as witness my hand this 22^d Dec^r 1721.

Walt^r ^{his} × Toby.
mark

The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish to Mary Toby D^r

1723.	To the Washing the Surplice before Christmas,	£0.. 3..6
	To the Washing the Table Linen against Christmas,	0.. 3..0
Jan. 23.	To the Washing the Surplice again,	0.. 3..6
Ap ^l 22 ^d .	To the Washing the Surplice again,	0.. 3..6
May 22 ^d .	To the Washing the Table Linen,	0.. 3..0
		<hr/> £0..16..6

Errors excepted this 9th day of June 1724 [¶]

Mary Toby

& an Ord^r given her upon the Sheriff. Fol. 132.

Att a meeting of the Vestry held for S^t Ann's Parish Dec^r the 8th 1718. Present, The Rev^d M^r Samuell Skippon, Rector, M^r Tho^s Bordley, M^r John Beale, M^r Stephen Warman Vestrymen, M^r Peter Overad Church Warden.

John Talbott being Unanimously Chosen By the Gentlemen of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish to be Register of the Vestry takes the Oath According to Law and Subscribes the Oath of Abjuration and Test and takes his place Accordingly.

[p. 66] M^r Peter Overad having Brought in his Account which amounts to £2 16s. 6d. Current money which said Account was allowed, and an Order Drawn on M^r Benjⁿ Tasker for the payment thereof which was accordingly accepted.

Ordered that M^r Stephen Warman pay unto M^{rs} Anne Bickerdike Relict of Rich^d Bickerdike late Clk of this Parish deced, the sume of 900^{lb} tob. for being Clerk of the Vestry & toleing the Bell.

The Vestry Adjourn till the first Tuesday in January.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis Jan^{ry} the 5th 1719. Were Present, The Rev^d M^r Samuell Skippon Rector. None of the Gentⁿ Appearing the Vestry adjourns till the first Tuesday in Feb^{ry}.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis Febr^y 2nd 1719. Were present, The Rev^d M^r Samuel Skippon Rector. None of the Gentleman appearing to make up a Vestry it adjourns till the first Tuesday in March.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis the first 1719. Were Present The Rev^d M^r Samuel Skippon. None of the Gentlⁿ appearing to make up a Vestry it adjourns till the first Tuesday in Aprill.

At a meeting of the Freeholders of S^t Anne's Parish this 26th Day of March 1722 now met in order to Chuse Vestrymen in [p. 67] the Room of Albert Greening deceas'd and M^r Thom^s Bordley and two new Church Wardens in the Room of M^r Alexand^r Fraser & M^r William Cumming who unanimously chuse M^r Benjⁿ Tasker & M^r Edmund Benson as Vestrymen and M^r Robert Gordon & M^r Edward Griffith as Church Wardens for the year ensuing.

April the 3^d 1722. Notice being given publicly Last Sunday in the Church for the vestry to meet as on this Day, and none of the Gentlemen attending save only his Excellency and the Rector, the meeting was further prorogued and putt off to next Saturday being the 7th Instant.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S PRIVATE LIST OF UNION
MEN IN 1861.

Several years ago Mr. Samuel W. Bradford of Bel Air, Maryland, kindly placed in my hands the private correspondence of his father, Hon. Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland from 1862-66. Among these papers was found one of especial importance since it contains the names of the leading Union men in Baltimore in 1861. The following note is written on the reverse side of the sheet and in the same hand as the list of names—"Mem. of Union men compiled by Mr. J. I. Atkinson Nov. 1861." and beneath this is the following indorsement in the writing of Governor Bradford—"Memo. of leading Union men in Baltimore."

The state election was held on November 6, 1861, and the list must have been prepared soon after for the private guidance of Governor-elect Bradford in making appointments, etc. It will be noted at once by the reader familiar with the Maryland of that time that it is as remarkable for its omissions as for some of the names included. The list is of great value because it is of contemporary origin, and further, because it will aid future historians of the period in more accurately gauging the sentiment of the people of Maryland at that crucial time. It is earnestly to be hoped that somewhere additional contemporary materials will be found which will furnish reliable lists of the names of the leading exponents of the Secession and also of the "Union State's Rights" sentiments in the state, for the position of the border states is more and more engaging the attention of students of American history, and any lists drawn up at the present day might prove to be comparatively worthless for purposes of accurate historical judgment.

I have tried to identify with accuracy, as far as possible, the

profession or business of the men whose names appear on the list, using for the purpose state and city documents, contemporary newspapers, city directories and the personal witness of many of the survivors of the period. The list is now published for the first time. The names or initials are as found in the original, while my additions are inserted in brackets.

WILLIAM STARR MYERS.

Department of History and Politics,
Princeton University.

Archbp. [Francis] Kenrick. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

Bishop [William Rollinson] Whittingham. Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, 1840-79.

Rev. Dr. [Arthur Cleveland] Coxe. Rector of Grace P. E. Church; Asst. Bishop of Western New York 1863, Bishop 1865-96.

Rev. Dr. [William E.] Wyatt. Rector of Old St. Paul's P. E. Church.

Rev. Dr. J[ohn] C. Bacchus [Backus]. Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. Graffin. Methodist Minister.

Rev. Mr. W. W. Hays.

Rev. Mr. [Charles J.] Bowen. Pastor 2d Unitarian Church.

Rev. Mr. [Fielder] Israel. Pastor of Columbia St. M. E. Church.

Rev. Mr. [Thomas] Sewall. Methodist Episcopal Minister.

Rev. Mr. Cyrus P. Dixon [Dickson]. Pastor Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. [Noah Hunt] Schenck. Rector Emmanuel P. E. Church.

Judge R. N. Martin. Superior Court of Baltimore City.

Judge W[illiam] L. Marshall. Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City.

Judge Price. Circuit Court.

Judge [Silas Morris] Cochran. Associate Judge, Court of Appeals; originally from Massachusetts.

Judge [John C.] King. Court of Common Pleas.

Judge [Hugh Lennox] Bond. Criminal Court, and later of U. S. Circuit Court.

Reverdy Johnson. Noted lawyer and politician; U. S. Senator (Whig) 1845-49; attorney general, 1849-50; U. S. senator, 1863-68; minister to Great Britain 1868-69.

Jon[athan] Meredith. Lawyer.

John [Pendleton] Kennedy. Politician and novelist; member of Congress, 1835-45; secretary of the Navy, 1852-53.

William Price. U. S. district attorney.

Grafton [L.] Dulany. Lawyer.

Wm. H. Collins. Lawyer.

Th[omas] S. Alexander. Lawyer.

Sam[uel] J. Donaldson. Lawyer.

And[rew] S[terrett] Ridgely. Lawyer; later U. S. district attorney.

Thomas J. Morris. Lawyer; now Judge U. S. District Court.

Brantz Mayer. Lawyer; afterwards paymaster U. S. army.

Wm. Schley. Lawyer.

Arch[ibald] Stirling, Jr. Lawyer; later member of the legislature and of the constitutional convention of 1864, and U. S. district attorney.

R[everdy] Johnson Jr. Lawyer.

H[enry] W[inter] Davis. Lawyer and politician; Republican member of Congress 1855-61, and 1863-65.

H[enry] Stockbridge. Lawyer; member of constitutional convention of 1864.

W[illiam] M[ead] Addison. Lawyer; later U. S. district attorney.

J[ames] R. Partridge. Later appointed minister to Brazil by Pres. Grant.

Dr. J[ames] H. McCulloh. At that time a retired physician.

- Dr. L[ennox] Birekhead. Retired physician, lived near Elk-Ridge.
- Dr. John P. Mackenzie. Physician.
- Dr. [William] Whitridge. Physician.
- Dr. [George] Gibson. Physician.
- Dr. Th[omas F.] Murdoch. Physician; later in U. S. hospital medical corps.
- Dr. C. H. Bradford. Physician,—lived in East Baltimore.
- Dr. Stephen Collins. Physician, 36 N. Calvert St.
- Johns Hopkins. Prominent merchant; later founder of Johns Hopkins University.
- Col[umbus] O'Donnell. President "Gas Light Company"; later president of First National Bank.
- John B. Morris. President of Mechanics Bank.
- Arch[ibald] Stirling, Sr. President Savings Bank of Baltimore.
- Thomas Swann. Formerly mayor of Baltimore; later Governor of Maryland, member of Congress, and president of First National Bank.
- John Clark. President of Citizens Bank of Baltimore.
- Wm. McKim. Banker.
- Haslit McKim. Banker.
- Robert McKim. Banker.
- Charles E. Phelps. Later General in the Federal Army, member of Congress, Judge on the Supreme Bench of the Baltimore City Courts.
- John Carson. Lawyer.
- H[enry] P. Brooks. Lawyer; later major of the 4th Maryland Regiment, U. S. Volunteers.
- Henry Webster. Lawyer.
- S. J. K. Handy. Lawyer.
- R. Stockett Matthews. Lawyer and versatile orator.
- Matthew Smith. Prominent member of the Society of Friends.
- Tho[mas] M. Smith. Prominent merchant in linseed oil.
- Michael Warner. President of the Mechanics Bank (had a son in the Confederate army).

- Galloway Cheston. Shipping merchant, a prominent member of the Society of Friends.
- Thos. Wilson. Prominent merchant, philanthropist, and member of the Society of Friends.
- Fr[ancis] T. King. Later first president of the board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.
- W[illiam] J. Albert. Hardware merchant; later member of Congress.
- Aug[ustus] Albert. (This name was erased in pencil, presumably by Gov. Bradford). Hardware merchant.
- Jos. W. Patterson. Iron manufacturer.
- Edward Patterson. Iron manufacturer (brother of the above).
- J[erome] N[apoleon] Bonaparte. Son of King Jerome of Westphalia and Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte. President of the Maryland Club.
- E[dwin] A. Abbott. Merchant; member of the constitutional convention of 1864.
- Tho[mas] Kelso. Merchant; founder of the Kelso Orphanage.
- W. E. Hooper. Leading Cotton Duck Manufacturer.
- Th[omas] Whitridge. Shipping merchant.
- Ch[aucey] Brooks. Dry-goods merchant; later president of the B. and O. Railroad, and president of the Western Bank.
- Alex. Turnbull. Wholesale dry-goods merchant.
- Jos[eph] King, Jr. Capitalist, lived on the northeast corner of Charles and Biddle Streets.
- I[saac] Tyson, Jr. Founder and president of the Baltimore Chrome Works.
- Enoch Pratt. Iron merchant; president of the Farmers and Planters Bank; founder of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.
- John Coates. Prominent lumber merchant, at that time Grand Master of the Masons in Maryland; later President of the Union Fire Insurance Co.
- Wm. Turnbull. Wholesale dry-goods merchant.
- Edw[ard] Slade. Wholesale dry-goods merchant.

- John Brooks. Merchant; prominent member of the Society of Friends.
- J. Saurin Norris. Treasurer of the Savings Bank of Baltimore; later president of the First National Bank.
- C. Sidney Norris. Wholesale hardware merchant; later member of the Baltimore City Council.
- Jesse Tyson. Later president of the Baltimore Chrome Works.
- Henry Tyson. Civil Engineer; president of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company.
- Nathan Tyson. Flour merchant.
- S[ebastian] F. Streeter. An educator, owned a large school for young ladies; originally from Massachusetts, but lived in Baltimore for many years; at one time president of the Union Relief Association.
- Jos[eph M.] Cushing. Bookseller and publisher.
- J. I. Atkinson. Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- Robt. A. Dobbin. Editor and Proprietor of the Baltimore "American."
- Rich[ard] H. Townsend. Accountant and secretary of the "Union Manufacturing Co." (cotton goods).
- Wm. E. Bartlett. Leather merchant; prominent member of the Society of Friends.
- John G. Proud, Sr. Insurance.
- John G. Proud, Jun. Insurance.
- R[obert] M. Proud. Insurance; later collector of internal revenue.
- Geo. B. Coale. Insurance; president of "Merchants Mutual Marine Ins. Co."
- Sam[son] Cariss. Merchant—pictures, mirrors, frames, etc.
- Th[omas] Teackle. Lawyer.
- Sam[uel] Kirby. Lumber Merchant.
- Wm. C. Hooper. Merchant on the wharf.
- H[enry] D. Harvey. Merchant (pork packing, etc.).
- W[illiam] C[hamplin] Robinson. Merchant (oils, etc.).
- P[eter] G. Sauerwein. Flour merchant; later collector of internal revenue.

- H. W. Evans. Lived on a country estate near Relay on the
B. and O. Railroad (uncertain as to his business).
- Jos[eph] R. Snyder. Lawyer.
- Ger[ard] T. Hopkins. Wholesale grocer,
- William Hopkins. Wholesale grocer.
- Thomas Hopkins. Wholesale grocer.
- B[asil] B[rooke] Hopkins. Hardware.
- W. F. Murdoch. Wholesale dry-goods.
- Alex. F. Murdoch. Wholesale dry-goods.
- Dieter Bargar. Builder.
- J. Parkhurst, Jr. Merchant (oils, etc.).
- Geo. C. Parkhurst. Merchant (oils, etc.)
- H[enry] F. Jackson. Proprietor of the Eutaw House.
- Ch[arles] F. Jackson. Ship chandler.
- Ichabod M. Eastman. Merchant and contractor.
- John Jamison. Merchant.
- Dan[iel] Sprigg. Cashier of the Merchants Bank.
- Truman Cross. Cashier of the Commercial and Farmers Bank.
- P[atrick] Gibson. Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.
- P[hilip] Littig, Jr. Cashier of the Marine Bank.
- C[harles] R. Coleman. Cashier of the Mechanics Bank.
- Thomas Pearce. Shipping merchant (coffee).
- A[lbert] Schumacher. Shipping merchant.
- Jas. Hooper, Jr. Shipping merchant.
- Hugh Jenkins. Shipping merchant.
- John M. Smith. Merchant (linseed oil, etc.).
- John Brannan. Merchandise broker.
- Jas. I. Fisher. Shipping merchant.
- B. Etting. A prominent Hebrew, importing merchant.
- G[eorge] W. Ward. Hardware; later president of the Union
Fire Insurance Co.
- E. V. Ward. Merchant.
- B[enjamin] Deford. Wholesale leather merchant.
- John B. Seidenstricker. Insurance.
- Wm. Woodward. Wholesale dry-goods.

Wm. Heald. Wholesale leather.
 John Hurst. Wholesale dry-goods.

The following names are added in lead pencil, in the writing of Governor Bradford:—

Wm. Chesnut. Wholesale grocer.
 Edward S. Myers. Treasurer of Phoenix Manufacturing Co.;
 lived in Baltimore county.
 Marcus Dennison. Grocer.
 Edward L. Parker. Iron and tin-plate merchant.
 John S. McKim. Banker.
 Charles Wyeth. Retired iron merchant; originally from Massachusetts.

BALTIMORE COUNTY MILITIA, 1779.

Return of Capt. Benj^a. Talbott's Company of Militia, May the 31st, 1779. Belonging to Col^o. Edward Cockey's Battalion.¹

Benjamin Talbott Capt.	Caleb Owings
Thomas Chenoweth Lt.	Tho ^a . Cockey Deye Ford
Phillip G. Pearce Lt.	Thomas Ford
Benjamin Ford Ens.	David Stansbury
Vincent Talbott Sgt.	Thomas Hooper
Nathan Hale Sgt.	William Linch
John Talbott	Walter James
William Phillips	Richard Gott
Joseph Chenoweth	Richard Hiver
Daniel Stansbury	John Sollers
Henry Hale	Nicholas Hale son of G.
Loyd Ford	Nicholas Hale Jr.
John Gorsuch	Moses Lemmen.
Josias Bowen	

¹ From the original muster-roll presented to the Society by Francis B. Culver.

THE BRENGLE FAMILY OF FREDERICK

BERNARD C. STEINER.¹

1. Jacob Brengle,¹ Brengel, Branckel, Brenckel, or Prengel, as the name is variously spelled, lived in Frederick County in the latter part of the Provincial period. He was a farmer, lived near Walkersville and married three times. The name of his first wife is unknown. The second wife, Gertrude Bell, married June 30, 1761, and the third wife, Margaret Bell, were probably the daughters of John Bell and sisters of John Bell, who sold land to Jacob Brengle in 1772. He died probably in January 1784, leaving a will and personal estate valued at £367.17. He also devised eight hundred acres of land in Kentucky. It is uncertain by which wife he was father of his children, except that Elizabeth was the daughter of Gertrude (Bell) Brengle. Mrs. Gertrude Brengle was confirmed in the Evangelical Reformed Church in Frederick in 1767. Jacob Brengle had issue:—
 2. i. GEORGE² BRENGLE, b. 1755, alive in 1823.
 3. ii. CHRISTIAN² BRENGLE.
 4. iii. LAWRENCE² BRENGLE, will probated Sept. 19, 1799.
 - iv. ELIZABETH² BRENGLE, b. Dec. 19, 1767; mar. Henry Steiner, Oct. 13, 1787; d. Apr. 17, 1833. (See Steiner Genealogy, p. 32.)
 - v. CATHERINE² BRENGLE, b. Apr. 13, 1775; mar. Sebastian Derr.
 - vi. daughter² BRENGLE, b. —, mar. Dec. 3, 1797, John Scholl.
2. George² Brengle, mar. Catharine — and went to Kentucky in 1783. His issue were:—
 - i. ANNA MARIA² BRENGLE, b. Dec. 24, 1770.
 - ii. ROSINA² BRENGLE, b. Nov. 21, 1772.
 4. iii. MARIA ELIZABETH² BRENGLE, b. Feb. 21, 1775.
 5. iv. son, d. June 25, 1829 of quick consumption.

¹ Valuable assistance in preparing this article has been received from Miss Fannie Schley Hewes and Mr. John Nicholas Brengle, of Frederick City.

3. Christian ² Brengle of Fredericktown, mar. Elizabeth ——. He kept a tavern on Patrick St. and his son-in-law, Henry Brother succeeded to the business of tavern keeper in Nov. 1794. Christian Brengle removed to New Orleans and was alive there but palsied in 1823. Christian and Elizabeth Brengle had issue:—

- i. CATHERINE ³ BRENGLE, b. Feb. 22, 1768, mar. Joseph Adams.
- ii. ELIZABETH ³ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 31, 1771, mar. Henry Brother.
- iii. HARRIET ³ BRENGLE, deranged.

4. Lawrence or Lorenz Brengle,² mar. Eva Margaret, daughter of John and Rachel Gomber, and lived in Fredericktown; she died March 26, 1834, aged 81. They had issue:—

- i. CHRISTIAN ³ BRENGLE.

- 6. ii. JOHN ³ BRENGLE, b. Feb. 18, 1772; d. Aug. 24, 1835.
- 7. iii. JACOB ³ BRENGLE, b. Jan. 27, 1774; d. Dec. 27, 1836.
- 8. iv. JOHN NICHOLAS ³ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 4, 1776; d. Dec. 9, 1842.
- v. CATHARINE ³ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 23, 1778; mar. Michael Reel, May 22, 1802.
- 9. vi. PETER ³ BRENGLE, b. Aug. 1, 1780; d. Mar. 6, 1833.
- vii. ELIZABETH ³ BRENGLE, b. Mar. 30, 1784.
- viii. RACHEL ³ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 27, 1787; mar. Philip Pyfer, Jr., Aug. 15, 1812. They had issue:—
- i. MARGARET M. ⁴ PYFER, mar. Valentine S. Brunner.
- ii. ANN C. ⁴ PYFER, mar. Philip Baker Kunkel.
- iii. PHILIP H. ⁴ PYFER.
- iv. WILLIAM B. ⁴ PYFER.
- ix. LORENZ ³ BRENGLE, b. July 14, 1791.

5. ——— ³ Brengle, lived near Fredericksburg, Washington Co., Ky. His wife survived him, but her name is not known. They had issue:—

- i. JOHN ⁴ BRENGLE, living in 1833.
- ii. CHARITY ⁴ BRENGLE, d. on her seventeenth birthday before 1823.
- iii. CHRISTIAN ⁴ BRENGLE, d. aged 24 before 1823.
- iv. NARCISSA ⁴ BRENGLE.
- v. HARRIET ⁴ BRENGLE.
- vi. MYRA ⁴ BRENGLE.
- vii. LAVINIA ⁴ BRENGLE, d. aet. 10 or 12 months before 1823.
- viii. AGNES ⁴ BRENGLE.
- ix. GEORGE ⁴ BRENGLE, d. aet. 4 years before 1823.

- x. LAWRENCE ⁴ BRENGLE.
- xi. POLLY ⁴ BRENGLE.
- xii. SUSANNAH ⁴ BRENGLE.
- xiii. JACOB ⁴ BRENGLE.

6. Capt. John ³ Brengle of Frederick, married Elizabeth Ziehler, daughter of Henry Ziehler, on March 29, 1803. She was born Dec. 8, 1774, and died Oct. 18, 1850. For his service in the War of 1812 see Scharf's *Western Maryland*, Vol. 1, p. 193. Their issue were:—

- 10. i. LAWRENCE JOHN ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Dec. 4, 1805, d. Oct. 13, 1874.
- ii. Elizabeth ⁴ BRENGLE, b. May 24, 1807.
- iii. EVA MARGARET ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Mar. 19, 1809; mar. Capt. Edward Schley Dec. 4, 1827; d. Jul. 13, 1890. They had issue:—
 - i. ANNIE E. ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - ii. MARY M. ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - iii. ELLA E. ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - iv. BENJAMIN HENRY ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - v. FRANKLIN ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - vi. ALICE ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - vii. LAURA ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - viii. EDWARD ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - ix. ROSA ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - x. FANNIE ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - xi. THOMAS ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - xii. GILMER ⁵ SCHLEY.
- iv. ANNA MARIA ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 25, 1810, d. Feb. 27, 1886; mar. May 7, 1833, George Englebrecht or Englebright (b. Feb. 17, 1795, d. Feb. 22, 1874). They had issue:—
 - i. ELIZABETH ⁵ ENGLEBRECHT, b. Mar. 21, 1834.
 - ii. ANN ⁵ ENGLEBRECHT, b. June 14, 1835.
 - iii. AGNES ⁵ ENGLEBRECHT.
- 11. DANIEL ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 10, 1812, d. May 10, 1842.

7. Jacob ³ Brengle married Amelia. His issue were:—

- 12. i. WILLIAM ⁴ BRENGLE, b. — 1801, d. July 17, 1830.
- ii. NICHOLAS ⁴ BRENGLE.
- 13. iii. ALFRED FLEENER ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Mar. 13, 1812; d. Apr. 23, 1865.
- iv. JOHN ⁴ BRENGLE, b. — 1808, d. Sept. 23, 1823.
- v. CAROLINE ⁵ BRENGLE, mar. Daniel Kolb, Dec. 24, 1830 and had children:—
 - i. ALFRED BRENGLE ⁵ KOLB.
 - ii. LEWIS A. ⁵ KOLB.
 - iii. SOPHIA M. A. ⁵ KOLB.
 - iv. NAOMI ⁵ KOLB, who mar. — Utermehle.

8. J. Nicholas³ Brengle of Frederick, farmer, married Maria or Mary Mantz, daughter of Major Peter and Catharine (Hauer) Mantz. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Capt. Hauer's company in the First Regimental Cavalry District, June 16, 1812. Their children were:—

- i. MARGARET⁴ BRENGLE, mar. Henry Semmes.
- ii. CATHARINE⁴ BRENGLE, b. Apr. 16, 1803; d. Feb. 18, 1890; mar. Lewis Benedict Eader (b. Apr. 23, 1798; d. Jan. 2, 1873.) May 6, 1824. For their children see Steiner Genealogy, p. 45.
- iii. MARY⁴ BRENGLE, b. —, mar. Daniel Root, Jr. Their children were:—
 - i. MAY LOUISE⁵ ROOT.
 - ii. ANN MATILDA⁵ ROOT.
- iv. LOUISA⁴ BRENGLE, b. Mar. 9, 1809; mar. her cousin, Alfred F. Brengle and d. Mar. 19, 1888.
- v. EZRA MANTZ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Sept. 15, 1811; d. May 23, 1899, mar. Rachel Blackburn (b. May 15, 1813; d. July 26, 1883.)
- vi. RACHEL E.⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 17, 1814; mar. Nov. 11, 1853, Leonidas Johnson of Virginia.

9. Peter³ Brengle of Frederick married, May 1, 1803, Catharine Mantz, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Miller) Mantz. They had issue:—

- i. MATILDA⁴ BRENGLE, b. Jan. 24, 1804; mar. Aug. 4, 1825 Noah A. Shafer. (He d. Mar. 8, 1835.) They had issue:—
 - i. MARY E. M.⁵ SHAFER, b. Jun. 26, 1826; d. Sept. 1, 1849.
 - ii. DAVID⁴ BRENGLE, b. Jan. 18, 1806; d. May 23, 1855.
- 14. iii. FRANCIS⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 26, 1807; d. Oct. 10, 1846.
- 15. iv. LEWIS AUGUSTUS⁴ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 5, 1809.
- 16. v. GEORGE L.⁴ BRENGLE, b. Aug. 13, 1813; d. Sept. 20, 1851.
- vi. MARIA CATHARINE⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 2, 1815; d. Feb. 13, 1888; mar. Jan. 19, 1837, Henry Houck. Their issue were:—
 - i. VIRGINIA B.⁵ HOUCK.
 - ii. HENRY J.⁵ HOUCK.
- vii. ANN REBECCA⁴ BRENGLE, b. Sept. 16, 1817; d. Sept. 21, 1861; mar. J. William Gittinger, Aug. 7, 1839. Their issue were:—
 - i. THOMAS GITTINGER.
 - ii. FANNIE B. GITTINGER, b. Aug. 11, 1847.

10. Major Lawrence J.⁴ Brengle of Frederick City married twice; first on December 2, 1828, Catharine Clemm, fifth daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Shriver of Union

Mills, Carroll County. (She was born March 8, 1808, and died October 5, 1832), and second, on May 12, 1835, her elder sister, Eliza, third daughter of Andrew Shriver. (She was born March 14, 1799 and died March 3, 1879.) He lived for a time on a farm near the Monocacy River and, after his father's death, removed to the paternal homestead near Frederick and later into the town, of which he became one of the most prominent citizens. He accumulated a considerable estate and was the organizer and first president of the First National Bank. He served one session in the House of Delegates. A zealous Union man, he equipped the Brengle Home Guards in 1861, a local military organization which did much to check the progress of the movement for secession. After the Civil War, he affiliated with the Republican party and was its candidate for State Comptroller. He also served as Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court, Treasurer and afterwards President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, President of the Board of Visitors of the Frederick Academy and Treasurer of the Board of Visitors of the State school for the Deaf and Dumb. He was a devoutly religious man and a communicant member of the Evangelical Reformed Church in Frederick.

Lawrence J. and Catharine (Shriver) Brengle had issue:—

- i. OLIVIA * BRENGLE, b. Oct. 26, 1829; mar. Nov. 6, 1850 John Alexander Shriver of Baltimore and had issue:—
 - i. ALICE * SHRIVER, b. Nov. 26, 1851; d. Nov. 27, 1898; mar. Thomas R. Clendenin, Esq. Nov. 10, 1874.
 - ii. FREDERICK * SHRIVER, b. Apr. 26, 1853; mar. Martha A. Nicholson, Jan. 3, 1884; d. June 1, 1895.
 - iii. LAWRENCE * SHRIVER, b. Sept. 28, 1855; d. Jun. 24, 1856.
 - iv. JOHN SHULZ * SHRIVER, b. Jun. 17, 1857.
 - v. ALEXANDER * SHRIVER, b. Aug. 4, 1858; d. Feb. 8, 1864.
 - vi. HENRY GAW * SHRIVER, b. Jul. 17, 1860; d. Mar. 10, 1883.
 - vii. CLARENCE * SHRIVER, b. Dec. 22, 1864; mar. Caroline Totten of Pittsburgh, Penn., April 30, 1889.
 - viii. JAMES ALEXIS * SHRIVER, b. Apr. 3, 1872; mar. Harriet Van Bibber, of Bel Air, June 2, 1900.

- ii. ELIZABETH^s BRENGLE, b. May 14, 1832; d. Aug. 21, 1880; mar. Nov. 26, 1856 Charles L. Kemp of Baltimore, and had issue:—
 - i. LAWRENCE BRENGLE^s KEMP, b. Aug. 24, 1857; mar. Nov. 27, 1883 Helen Richardsob.
 - ii. CHARLES LUTHER^s KEMP, b. May 23, 1859; d. —.
- iii. ELIZABETH C.^s KEMP, b. Feb. 16, 1873; d. —.
- iv. THOMAS WILLIAM^s KEMP, b. Aug. 23, 1874.
- v. BERTHA BRENGLE^s KEMP, b. Sept. 6, 1876; d. —.

Lawrence J. and Elizabeth (Shriver) Brengle had issue:—

- iii. ELIZA JANE^s BRENGLE, b. Mar. 23, 1836; d. Feb. 21, 1867; mar. Dr. R. Bradley Tyler of Frederick Nov. 15, 1865. They had no issue.
 - iv. JAMES SHRIVER^s BRENGLE, b. Nov. 26, 1840; mar. Apr. 27, 1865 Millicent Anne Gaw and resided in Philadelphia. He d. in Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1905. She d. in Baltimore, Apr. 15, 1906. They had issue:—
 - i. HENRY GAW^s BRENGLE, b. Feb. 26, 1866.
 - ii. ELIZA^s BRENGLE, b. May 17, 1869; mar. Henry R. Heard of Boston, Feb. 17, 1903.
 - iii. ROSALIE LAWRENCE^s BRENGLE, b. Oct. 22, 1874.
 - iv. LAWRENCE JOHN^s BRENGLE, b. Oct. 21, 1878; mar. Oct. 21, 1905, Katherine I. Curtin, daughter of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania.
11. Daniel⁴ Brengle, a farmer of Frederick, married Dec. 3, 1833 Caroline E. Thomas, daughter of William and Catharine Hauer. (She was born Aug. 5, 1813 and died March 22, 1891.) They had issue:—
- i. JOHN W.^s BRENGLE.
 - ii. VIRGINIA^s BRENGLE.
 - iii. ROBERT^s BRENGLE.
 - iv. FANNIE C.^s BRENGLE, b. Nov. 15, 1841; d. May 6, 1864.
12. William⁴ Brengle, mar. May 8, 1821 Margaret Grove (b. July 11, 1800; d. Aug. 8, 1830). They had issue:—
- i. NICHOLAS^s BRENGLE, b. Mch. 22, 1822.
 - ii. AMELIA ANN^s BRENGLE, b. Feb. 27, 1825; d. Oct. 13, 1838.
 - iii. JACOB^s BRENGLE, b. June 5, 1827.
13. Alfred F.⁴ Brengle, mar. May 17, 1832 his cousin Louisa, daughter of Nicholas Brengle. They had issue:—

- i. SARAH REBECCA^s BRENGLE, b. May 10, 1834.
 - ii. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH^s BRENGLE, b. Oct. 9, 1835.
 - iii. LAURA^s BRENGLE, b. —.
 - iv. MARY AMELIA^s BRENGLE, b. Jun. 26, 1838.
 - v. ALICE LOUISA^s BRENGLE, b. 1841; d. Nov. 4, 1853.
 - vi. HENRY AUGUSTUS^s BRENGLE, b. Aug. 4, 1844; d. Nov. 16, 1847.
 - vii. ANNIE VIRGINIA^s BRENGLE, b. Oct. 10, 1846; d. Nov. 17, 1847.
 - viii. CHARLES ALFRED^s BRENGLE, b. Dec. 4, 1848; d. Nov. 23, 1875.
 - ix. ANNIE^s BRENGLE, b. Meh. 11, 1850; d. Dec. 9, 1862.
 - x. HENRY EDWARD^s BRENGLE, b. May 1854; d. July, 18, 1854.
14. Francis⁴ Brengle of Frederick, an attorney, married Maria, daughter of Wm. D. (Sr.) and Cordelia H. Dorsey, He was elected as a Whig to the Twenty-Eighth Congress. (She was b. Apr. 19, 1816; d. Sept. 30, 1893). They had issue:—
- i. WILLIAM DOWNEY^s BRENGLE, b. Sept. 2, 1836; physician; mar. Elizabeth Martin. He was assistant surgeon Third Georgia Battery, C. S. A. Their children were:—
 - i. MARIA^s BRENGLE.
 - ii. ELIZABETH MARTIN^s BRENGLE.
 - ii. CORDELIA R.^s BRENGLE, b. Aug. 9, 1841; d. Aug. 5, 1846.
 - iii. FRANCIS^s BRENGLE, b. Meh. 12, 1844; lawyer; d. —.
 - iv. ANNIE^s BRENGLE, b. Apr. 21, 1847; single; d. Meh. 14, 1886.
15. Lewis A.⁴ Brengle of Frederick married Ann Rebecca Carlton. They had issue:—
- i. LEWIS AUGUSTUS^s BRENGLE, b. Sept. 21, 1837.
 - ii. THOMAS CARLTON^s BRENGLE, b. Dec. 21, 1839; d. Nov. 19, 1859.
 - iii. DAVID CARLTON^s BRENGLE.
 - iv. ALEXANDER^s BRENGLE.
 - v. DAVID M.^s BRENGLE.
 - vi. OLIVER^s BRENGLE, d. aet. 3 weeks.
 - vii. ELIZA^s BRENGLE, d. aet. 6 weeks.
16. George L.⁴ Brengle mar. May 7, 1840 Susan D. Neill, daughter of John W. Neill. She was b. Feb. 20, 1819 and d. Jan. 21, 1842. They had issue:—
- i. MARY CATHARINE^s BRENGLE, b. Meh. 10, 1841; d. Meh. 22, 1870.
- Daniel² Brengle, a son of a brother of Jacob¹ Brengle, and his wife came to this country from a small town called

Beyer in Alsace, Germany, near the French border. They landed in New York in the year 1830. In the year 1832 they came to Frederick. Daniel Brengle was married twice,—his first wife was Catharine Brengle, daughter of Otto Brengle (not a relative). By this marriage there were six children:—

- i. JOHN NICHOLAS³ BRENGLE.
- ii. DANIEL³ BRENGLE.
- iii. HENRY³ BRENGLE.
- iv. CHRISTIAN³ BRENGLE.
- v. ELIZABETH³ BRENGLE.
- vi. CATHARINE³ BRENGLE.

His second wife was Caroline Coleman. He had no children by his second marriage.

John Nicholas³ Brengle was married twice. His first wife was Catharine Schwalm. By this marriage he had five children:—

- i. WILLIAM H.⁴ BRENGLE.
- ii. CHARLES⁴ BRENGLE.
- iii. LEWIS⁴ BRENGLE.
- iv. CATHARINE⁴ BRENGLE.
- v. CAROLINE⁴ BRENGLE.

His second wife was Christina Miller, the widow of Adam Ross. By this marriage he had two children:—

- vi. GEORGE⁴ BRENGLE.
- vii. EMMA⁴ BRENGLE.

William H.⁴ Brengle married Margaret Jennie L. Hett, daughter of John Hett, on April 8, 1880. By this marriage, there were three children:—

- i. WILLIAM H.⁵ BRENGLE.
 - ii. NICHOLAS JOHN⁵ BRENGLE. (Who died in infancy).
 - iii. JOHN NICHOLAS⁵ BRENGLE, who on April 18, 1906, married Virgie Ijams Ways, daughter of William H. Ways.
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NOTES.

Americana for December, 1911, contains an article by Miss Alice G. Waldo, "Continental Agents in America in 1776 and '77," wherein is a sketch of Samuel Purviance. In the same issue mention is made of the "Logan" letters, one of which has reference to Lord Baltimore; and on page 1216 is a list of the Schley memorial collection, recently presented to the National Museum by the widow of Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society has arranged for the building of the new home for the Society, and in renewing the appeal for subscriptions announces the receipt of \$40,000 toward the building fund. The new building will cost one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Information is desired for the new edition of the Biographical Congressional Directory, concerning George Carey who was born in Charles County, Maryland; received a liberal education; moved to Appling, Georgia; elected a representative from Georgia to the 18th Congress and re-elected to the 19th Congress; died in Upson County, Georgia, June 14, 1844.

Owing to the length of some of the articles in the present issue it has been necessary to omit the current instalment of "Land Notes."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

December 17, 1911. A stated meeting of the Maryland Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at 8:10 p. m., the President, Mr. Mendes Cohen, in the chair. Present twenty-five members.

U of M

The President announced a change in the usual order of procedure and stated that in order to accommodate Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom his address would now be heard.

Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom then addressed the Society on "The Burning of the Peggy Stewart in Historical Relationship to the Anglo-Saxon Struggle for Self-Government."

On the motion of Mr. Andrew C. Trippe the thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Thom for his able, succinct, exhaustive and philosophical address.

The minutes of the meeting held on November 13, 1911, were read and after a slight correction approved.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Richard H. Spencer, read a list of the donations to the Library and Cabinet received since the last meeting.

The following persons were nominated for active membership: Miss Celenda M. Hatton, proposed by Richard H. Spencer; Arthur Lee Bosley, proposed by Isaac F. Nicholson; Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, proposed by Isaac F. Nicholson; Albert Fahnestock, proposed by Isaac F. Nicholson.

The following persons previously nominated were elected to Active Membership:—W. Raymond Moody; Willis E. Myers; J. Clinton Watts.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Richard H. Spencer, read the correspondence including the resignation of William L. Ritter, which was accepted.

The necrology since the last meeting was read as follows:—Benjamin H. Waring, on November 20, 1911.

January 8, 1912. A stated meeting of the Maryland Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at 8:34 p. m., the President, Mr. Mendes Cohen, in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on December 11, 1911, were read and after corrections approved. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the President read a list of the donations to the Library, Cabinet and miscellaneous collection.

The following person was nominated for Active membership: Albert S. J. Owens, proposed by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

The following persons previously nominated were elected to active membership: Miss Celenda M. Hatton, Arthur Lee Bosley, Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, Albert Fahnestock.

The correspondence was then read by the President, which included the resignations of Thomas W. Eliason, Ferdinand B. Focke, and Rev. Alfred R. Hussey, which were accepted.

The necrology since the last meeting was read as follows: Samuel Troth, corresponding, on December 6th, 1911; William Brasier, corresponding, on May 10, 1909; John Bigelow, honorary, on December 19, 1911; Sterling Murray, corresponding, on October 26, 1911; C. Augustus E. Spamer, active, on January 7, 1912.

The President stated that in the death of Mr. Bigelow there has passed away one of the most prominent men in the country, and recalled some of his personal recollections of him.

Under the head of miscellaneous business nominations for officers and committees to be elected at the annual meeting on February 12, 1912, were made.

Mr. Frederick W. Story then gave a most interesting talk on "Baltimore Town west of Jones Falls in the vicinity of old St. Paul's" and used in illustration a picture painted by Thomas Ruckle, Sr., and a plat.

February Meeting. The Proceedings of the February meeting having been unavoidably delayed in preparation, they will appear in the next issue of the *Magazine*.

The Annual election of officers which took place on February 12, resulted as follows:

President.

MENDES COHEN.

Vice-Presidents.

W. HALL HARRIS,

REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

Corresponding Secretary.

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE L. P. RADCLIFFE.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. LYTLE.

*Trustees of Athenæum.*MICHAEL A. MULLIN, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY,

OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,

CHARLES C. HOMER,

EDWARD STABLER, JR.

J. APPLETON WILSON.

*Committee on the Gallery.*HENRY C. WAGNER, *Chairman,*

ROBERT GARRETT,

JOHN A. TOMPKINS,

J. WILSON LEAKIN,

MILES WHITE, JR.

*Committee on the Library.*H. OLIVER THOMPSON, *Chairman,*

WALTER I. DAWKINS,

EDWARD B. MATHEWS,

LOUIS H. DIELMAN,

FREDERICK W. STORY,

RICHARD M. DUVALL,

MOSES R. WALTER.

*Committee on Finance.*EDWIN WARFIELD, *Chairman,*

MICHAEL JENKINS,

R. BRENT KEYSER.

*Committee on Publications.*CLAYTON C. HALL, *Chairman,*

SAMUEL K. DENNIS,

BERNARD C. STEINER.

*Committee on Membership.*McHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman,*

JAMES D. IGLEHART,

RICHARD H. SPENCER,

WILLIAM H. LYTLE,

DECOURCY W. THOM,

J. HALL PLEASANTS,

HENRY WILLIAMS.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*THOMAS E. SEARS, *Chairman,*

KIRK BROWN,

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,

B. BERNARD BROWNE,

GEO. NORBURY MACKENZIE.

WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.*ANDREW C. TRIPPE, *Chairman,*

WILLIAM M. PEGRAM,

CHARLES B. TIENAN.

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

† Resigned since December 31, 1910.

* Died since November Meeting, 1911.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- *BIGELOW, JOHN, LL. D. (1909).....21 Gramercy Park, New York.
BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D. (1882).....British Embassy, Wash'g'tn, D. C.
MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

- ALDERMAN, E. A., LL.D.** (1893).....Charlottesville, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C. (1895).....Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1895).....1207 Marquette Bldg, Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL.D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907)..... { King's Highway and Lindell Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.
- BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D.** (1898)....56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BROCK, R. A. (1875).....257 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....16 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
BROWNE, HENRY JOHN (1908).....48 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C. (1887).....33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C. (1897).....1815 18th St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897)....117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W. (1882).....3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857).....Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN (1892)..Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
DURANT, WILLIAM (1892).....44 Dover St., Wellesley, Mass.
EABLE, GEORGE (1892).....Laurel, Md.
EATON, G. G. (1894).....416 N. J. Av., S. E., Wash'n, D. C.
EDEN, REV. ROBT. A. (1907).....58 Oakley Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
EHRENBURG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORthington C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL.D., L.H.D. {
 (1890) { 24 Stone St., New York.
GUDEWILL, GEORGE (1899).....193 Water Street, New York.
HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY.....	34 Huntley St., Toronto, Canada.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....	1719 Riggs Ave., Wash'n, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J. (1906)....	Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908).....	Montreal, Canada.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909).....	611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906).....	1523 Park St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907).....	Easton, Md.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....	258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER.....	923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
†JEWELL, REAR ADM'L THEO. F. (1907)...	The Grafton, Washington, D. C.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)....	2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
McFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....	3923 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....	New Straitsville, Ohio.
MERVINE, WM. M. (1906).....	P. O. Box 198, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONETTE, ORRA E. (1907).....	{ 1017 Wright Callender Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLIARD S. (1908).....	Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....	Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910)...	{ Care of Paymaster J. S. Phillips, Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va.
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....	1310 Penobscot Bldg, Detr't, Mich.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL T. (1906).....	Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H. (1907).....	310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....	1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910).....	62 State St., Dover, Del.
†WATTS, MRS. A. H. (1910).....	Carlisle, Pa.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

ABERCROMBIE, DAVID (1908).....	318 W. German St.
AGNUS, FELIX (1883).....	American Office.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....	225 W. Preston St.
ANDREWS, C. McLEAN, PH. D. (1907)...	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....	849 Park Ave.
ANDREWS, O. (1886).....	621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....	Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....	1025 Cathedral St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F. (1899).....	628 Equitable Building.
BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....	28 S. Hanover St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....	2008 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....	1006 N. Charles St.
BALLAGH, JAMES C. (1911).....	415 Hawthorne Road, Roland P'k.

BRISCOE, DAVID S. (1902)	722 Law Bldg.
BROOKS, MRS. P. A. M. (1910)	Chestertown, Md.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902)	712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ANTHUR GEORGE (1883)	841 Calvert Bldg.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR. (1904)	Centreville, Md.
BROWN, FRANK (1896)	320 N. Charles St.
BROWN, JOHN W. (1890)	722 E. Pratt St.
BROWN, KIRK (1897)	1813 N. Caroline St.
BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B. (1902)	1025 Harlem Ave.
BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M. D. (1892)	510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, WM. HAND, M. D. (1886)	Rider Postoffice, Md.
BROWNE, REV. LOUIS BEEMAN (1907)	Thurmont, Frederick Co., Md.
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909)	Builders' Exchange.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902)	841 Calvert Bldg.
BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPARD, JR. (1891)	311 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
BURGAN, REV. H. W. (1910)	1816 E. Monument St.
BURNETT, PAUL M. (1902)	216 St. Paul St.
BUZBY S. STOCKTON (1902)	1216 St. Paul St.
CALWELL, JAMES S. (1911)	215 St. Paul St.
CAREY, JOHN E. (1893)	838 Park Ave.
CARTER, JOHN M. (1894)	222 St. Paul St.
CARY, WILSON M. (1881)	223 W. Preston St.
CATOR, GEORGE (1911)	American Bonding Co.
CATOR, SAMUEL B. (1900)	705 N. Howard St.
CHAMBERS, JOHN W., M. D. (1909)	19 W. Franklin St.
CHESNUT, W. CALVIN (1897)	1137 Calvert Bldg.
CHEW, SAMUEL C., M. D. (1855)	Roland Park.
CLARK, ERNEST J. (1907)	1043 Calvert Bldg.
CLAUDE, GORDON HANDY (1908)	Annapolis, Md.
CLOTWORTHY, C. BAKER (1902)	1400 Continental Bldg.
COAD, J. F. (1907)	Charlotte Hall, Md.
COALE, W. E. (1908)	109 Chamber of Commerce.
COCKEY, CHARLES T. (1902)	Pikesville, Md.
COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1905)	415 N. Charles St.
COHEN, MENDES (1875)	825 N. Charles St.
COLE, R. C. (1891)	107 Ridgewood Road, R. P.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M. (1911)	3 N. Calvert St.
COOK, PARKER (1908)	928 N. Calvert St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907)	Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES (1909)	1415 Linden Ave.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898)	2208 N. Charles St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH (1885)	812 Keyser Bldg.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)	224 Marlborough St., Bost'n, Mass.
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902)	809 Calvert Bldg.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895)	Waynesboro, Pa.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910)	American Bonding Co.

- DALLAM, RICHARD (1897).....Belair, Md.
DALSHMEIER, SIMON (1909).....The Marlborough.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNALL, R. BENNETT (1906).....1129 Fidelity Bldg.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904)....2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893)...10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, G. W. (1877).....601 Keyser Bldg.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....11th floor, Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Law Building.
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907).....Upper Falls, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES T. (1896).....Melvale, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....406 Equitable Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)..... { Maryland Meter Company,
 North and Saratoga Sts.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DILLEHUNT, H. B. (1903).....221 St. Paul St.
†DIX, WILLIAM H. (1907).....9 E. Lombard St.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....Mayfield Avenue.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2026 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J. (1877).....220 St. Paul St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....Rider Postoffice, Md.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902).Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.

‡ELIASON, THOS. W. (1909).....Chestertown, Md.
ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND (1884).....2026 Mt. Royal Ave.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE (1908).....Welham, A. A. Co., Md.
EMORY, GERMAN H. H. (1907).....628 Equitable Building.

FAHNSTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M. D. (1893)...1303 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.
FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902).....1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1420 Park Ave.
†FOCKE, FERDINAND B. (1900).....1718 Bolton St.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1902).....2301 N. Charles St.
FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....2301 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H. (1906).....23 Hanover St.

GAGE, MRS. EMMA ABBOTT (1911).....Annapolis, Md.
GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892).....815 Gaither Bldg.
GAMBRILL, J. MONTGOMERY (1900).....2102 Chelsea Terrace.

GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898)	504 Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898)	504 Continental Trust Bldg.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892)	1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902)	Centreville, Md.
GILL, JOHN OF R. (1880)	Merc. Trust and Deposit Co.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911)	613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885)	21 North St.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905)	136 E. 19th St., New York.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)	Emmorton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908)	924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1911)	{ (of Myrtle Grove, Talbot Co.), 18 W. Hamilton St.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896)	International Trust Co.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S. (1902)	1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902)	Superior Court No. 1.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908)	2313 St. Paul St.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908)	Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892)	Vickers Bldg.
GRAVES, WM. B. (1909)	Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886)	2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886)	528 Equitable Bldg.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904)	Park Ave. and Madison St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890)	The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
HALL, CLAYTON C. (1880)	10 South St.
HAMBLETON, F. H. (1886)	912 N. Charles St
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907)	Lutherville, Md.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907)	4 S. Howard St.
HANNA, HUGH S. (1905)	Bureau of Labor, Wash'n, D. C.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA B. (1907)	Ruxton, Md.
HANSON, JOHN W. (1887)	7 E. Franklin St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894)	1063 Calvert Bldg.
HARMAN, S. J. (1902)	1418 Fidelity Bldg.
HARRIS, MISS ALICE G. (1907)	608 Continental Trust Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883)	216 St. Paul St.
HATTON, MISS CELENDIA M. (1912)	1114 Madison Ave.
HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903)	732 W. North Ave.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P. (1902)	403 Calvert Bldg.
HAYDEN, W. MOZART (1878)	Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, THOMAS G. (1892)	202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897)	{ Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HENRY J. WINFIELD (1902)	107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889)	133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899)	700 Keyser Bldg.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1909)	215 N. Charles St.

- HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
- HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903). { 142 Duke of Gloucester St.,
Annapolis, Md.
- HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Bldg.
- HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)...Johns Hopkins University.
- HOMER, CHARLES C. (1902).....Second National Bank.
- HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington.
- HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....213 Courtland St.
- HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Rider, Balto. Co.
- HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892).....Havre de Grace, Md.
- HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD.....232 Laurens St.
- HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....1141 Calvert Bldg.
- HOWARD, CHARLES McHENRY (1902)....1409 Continental Trust Bldg.
- HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....700 Equitable Bldg.
- HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
- HOWARD, McHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.
- HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....223 St. Paul St.
- HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....223 St. Paul St.
- HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....1020 Cathedral St.
- HULL, MRS. WM. SKIPWITH (1910)...Relay, Md.
- HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885).....P. O. Box 353.
- HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....830 Equitable Bldg.
- HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.
- †HUSSEY, ALFRED RODMAN (1909)....1314 Bolton St.
- HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
- HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....838 Hollins St.
- HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
- HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.
- IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.
- INGLE, EDWARD (1898).....Manufacturers' Record.
- INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....Merchant's Bank.
- JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
- JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)...11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville.
- JANES, HENRY PRATT (1894).....13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JENCKES, FRANCIS M. (1896).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....919 N. Calvert St.
- JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Bldg.
- JENKINS, MICHAEL (1876).....616 Park Ave.
- JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902).....Brooklandville, Md.
- JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, M. D. (1881)...21 W. 20th St.
- JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)...855 Park Ave.

- JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911).. { Care of J. S. Wilson Co.,
Calvert Bldg.
- JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902).....Govans, Md.
- JONES, SPENCER C. (1905).....Rockville, Md.
- †KEARNEY, STUART (1907).....24 Commerce St.
- KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
- KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
- KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873).....104 W. Monument St.
- KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
- KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Bldg.
- KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908).....24 W. Saratoga St.
- KIRK, HENRY C. (1884).....106 E. Baltimore St.
- KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908).....106 E. Baltimore St.
- KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906).....General Offices, B. & O. Bldg.
- KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889).....17 W. Mulberry St.
- KNOTT, A. LEO (1894).....1029 St. Paul St.
- KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905).....2915 E. Baltimore St.
- KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909).....804 Cathedral St.
- LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
- LATROBE, OSMUN (1880).....Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
- LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE (1884).....601 Calvert Bldg.
- LAWFORD, JASPER M. (1892).....718 N. Howard St.
- LEAKIN, GEORGE A., D. D. (1873).....Lake Roland, Md.
- LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....814 Fidelity Bldg.
- LEE, H. C. (1903).....20 W. 20th St.
- LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....232 St. Paul St.
- LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE (1893).....Continental Trust Bldg.
- LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
- LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Bldg.
- LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....217 St. Paul St.
- LIVEZEY, E. (1907).....22 E. Lexington St.
- LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907).....333 Dolphin St.
- LLOYD, HENRY (1902).....Cambridge, Md.
- LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909).....Easton, Md.
- LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891).....8 E. Eager St.
- LOWE, JOHN H. (1894).....1600 Madison Ave.
- LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
- *LYON, J. CRAWFORD (1903).....213 E. Fayette St.
- LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.
- MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....Glyndon, Md.
- MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
- MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902).....1421 Eutaw Place.
- MCCURLEY, ISAAC (1895).....628 Equitable Bldg.

- McDowell, Edward G. (1889).....217 N. Charles St.
 McEvoy, James, Jr. (1909).....213 Courtland St.
 McGaw, George K. (1902).....Charles and Mulberry Sts.
 Macgill, Richard G., Jr. (1891).....110 Commerce St.
 McGlannan, Alex. W., Jr. (1909).....114 W. Franklin St.
 Machen, Arthur W. (1886).....36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
 Mackall, Thomas B. (1894).....222 St. Paul St.
 Mackall, W. Hollingsworth (1909).....Elkton, Md.
 Mackenzie, George Norbury (1890).....463 Calvert Bldg.
 Maloy, William Milnes (1911).....838 Equitable Bldg.
 McKeon, Mrs. E. H. (1910).....12 E. Eager St.
 McKim, S. S. (1902).....Merchant's Club.
 McLane, Allan (1894).....507 Calvert Bldg.
 McLane, James L. (1888).....903 Cathedral St.
 McNeal, J. V. (1907).....729 N. Calvert St.
 Magruder, Caleb C. (1910).....1018 14th St., N.W. Wash'n, D. C.
 Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902).....14 W. Lexington St.
 Marburg, Theodore (1901).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
 Marbury, William L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 Marye, William B. (1911).....222 E. Biddle St.
 Marshall, John W. (1902).....13 South St.
 Massey, E. Thomas (1909).....Massey, Kent Co., Md.
 Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905).....Johns Hopkins University.
 Matthews, Henry C. (1892).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
 Matthews, Thomas F. (1885).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
 Meekins, Lynn R. (1908).....Baltimore American.
 Merritt, Mrs. J. Aldred (1909).....Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.
 Middendorf, J. W. (1902).....Maryland Casualty Bldg.
 Miller, Charles R. (1909).....1514 W. Fayette St.
 Miller, Decatur H., Jr. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 Miller, Walter H. (1904).....

{	Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
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 Moody, W. Raymond (1911).....Chestertown, Md.
 Morgan, G. Emory (1903).....6 Club Road, Roland Park.
 Morgan, John Hurst (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
 Morris, Thomas J. (1909).....708 Park Ave.
 Moseley, William E., M. D. (1890).....614 N. Howard St.
 Mullin, Michael A., LL. D. (1886).....719-721 Gaither Bldg.
 Murray, Daniel M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
 Murray, Rt. Rev. John G. (1908).....Chas. St. Ave. and Univ. Parkway.
 Murray, O. G. (1903).....Hotel Stafford.
 Myers, William Starr (1902).....26 Bank St., Princeton, N. J.
 Myers, Willis E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.
 Nash, Charles W. (1908).....225 St. Paul St.
 Nelligan, John J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

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- RANK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RAWLS, W. L. (1905).....700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
RAYNER, A. W. (1905).....8 E. Lexington St.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
REED, MRS. EMILIE McKIM (1909).....871 Park Ave.
REEDER, CHARLES L. (1907).....919 Equitable Bldg.
REESE, PERCY M. (1895).....1201 Charles St.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M. (1895).....Westminster, Md.
REMSEN, IRA, LL D. (1901).....Johns Hopkins University.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)....2127 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)..2127 N. Charles St.
RICKER, MISS ELLA V. (1910).....Md. State Normal School.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W. (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) { Dunbarton Farms,
Rodger's Forge P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....416 W. Fayette St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....Catonsville, Md.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Bldg.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E. (1907).....205 Exchange Place.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....745 Calvert Building.
RITTER, WILLIAM L. (1878).....541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Bldg.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911)..... { Md. National Bank,
Baltimore and Calvert Sta.
ROHRE, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....Lauraville Sta., Balto., Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883).....628 Equitable Bldg.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T. (1902).....St. Patrick's Rect'y, Wash'n, D. C.
RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909).....810 American Bldg.
- SADTLER, MRS. GEO. W. (1908).....26 E. 25th St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA (1902).....1415 Linden Ave.
SAPPINGTON, A. DeRUSSY (1897).....308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894).....658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....Merchants' National Bank.
SELLMAN, RICHARD B. (1911).....Union Trust Co.
SEMME, JOHN E. (1884).....828 Equitable Bldg.
SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST { 209 W. Monument St.
(1893)
SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS (1907).....Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
SHRYOCK, THOMAS J. (1891).....1401 Madison Ave., P. O. Box 717,
Sill, Howard (1897).....11 E. Pleasant St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891).....Lake Roland, Md.

SKINNER, M. E. (1897)	805 Calvert Bldg.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880)	1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903)	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909)	Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902)	Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905)	1311 John St.
*SPAMER, C. A. E. (1897)	215 N. Charles St.
SPENCE, W. W. (1854)	1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891)	317 Dolphin St.
SPEERY, JOSEPH EVANS (1907)	409 Calvert Bldg.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876)	Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STABLER, JORDAN (1910)	339 Dolphin St.
STABLER, MRS. JORDAN (1910)	339 Dolphin St.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)	Owings Mills, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905)	S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C. PH. D. (1892)	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902)	228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904)	431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID (1886)	213 St. Paul St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889)	209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883)	11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894)	N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885)	City Solicitor's Office, Co't House.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900)	1912 Eutaw Place.
STUMP, H. ARTHUR (1904)	224 St. Paul St.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909)	2921 N. Calvert St.
SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1911)	515 Park Ave.
TALBOTT, HATTERSLY W. (1898)	Rockville, Md.
TANEYHILL, G. LANE, M. D. (1889)	1103 Madison Ave.
TAPPAN, WILLIAM (1909)	Station E.
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909)	1031 Cathedral St.
THAYER, W. S., M.D. (1902)	406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DeCOUCY W. (1884)	405 Maryland Trust Bldg.
THOM, MRS. PEMBROKE LEA (1902)	221 W. Monument St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874)	Merchants' National Bank.
THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894)	Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910)	2207 Eutaw Place.
THOMPSON, MRS. CECILIA C. (....)	"The Severn."
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895)	216 St. Paul St.
THOMSEN, ALONZO L. (1878)	1 E. Eager St.
THOMSEN, HERMAN IVAH (1896)	1928 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881)	Maryland Club.
TIERNAN, CHARLES B. (1887)	405 St. Paul St.
TIFFANY, LOUIS McLANE, M. D. (1902)	831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906)	Easton, Md.

TOADVIN, E. STANLEY (1902).....Salisbury, Md.
 TODD, W. J., M. D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.
 TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1893).....301 N. Charles St.
 TOOLE, JOHN E. (1891).....628 W. Franklin St.
 TREDWAY, REV. S. B. (1892).....R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
 †TREGOE, J. HARRY (1906).....301 N. Charles St.
 TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877).....347 N. Charles St.
 TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS (1890).....301 St. Paul St.
 TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889).....1530 Park Ave.
 TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....23 East North Ave.
 TURNER, MISS KATHERINE M. (1907).....11 W. Biddle St.
 TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
 TYSON, MRS. FREDERICK (1907).....251 W. Preston St.
 TWAMLEY, WILLIAM P. (1911).....1724 N. Broadway.

UHLEB, PHILIP R., LL. D. (1895).....254 W. Hoffman St.

VAN NESS, BARTOW (1909).....306 Chamber of Commerce.
 VERNON, GEORGE W. F. (1898).....106 E. Saratoga St.
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.

WAGNER, HENRY C. (1875).....Gilmor Lane, Waverly.
 WALTER, MOSES R. (1883).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Bldg.
 WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Bldg.
 WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907).....845 Park Ave.
 WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Bldg.
 WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895).....10 E. Fayette St.
 WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....Union Trust Bldg.
 WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....28 Equitable Bldg.
 WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
 WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889).....Uniontown, Md.
 WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911).....2217 Oak St.
 WHITE, JULIAN LEROY (1887).....2400 W. North Ave.
 WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Bldg.
 WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....510 Keyser Bldg.
 WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
 WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
 WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
 WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
 WILL, ALLEN S.2620 N. Calvert St.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....407 W. Lanvale St.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....10th floor, Fidelity Bldg.
 WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....10th floor, Fidelity Bldg.
 WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Sun Office.
 WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....213 Courtland St.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....800 Law Bldg.
 WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872).....1228 N. Charles St.
 WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....1129 St. Paul St.
 WINANS, ROSS R. (1886).....1217 St. Paul St.
 WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
 WINCHESTER, WILLIAMS (1880).....National Union Bank.
 WISE, HENRY A. (1882).....11 W. Mulberry St.
 WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....American Office.
 WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
 WOOTON, W. H. (1905).....10 South St.
 WOOLLEN, RICHARD H. (1911).....125 W. Lanvale St.
 WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....602 American Bldg.
 WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....215 E. Preston St.
 WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE (1908).....215 E. Preston St.
 WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Bldg.
 WYLIE, DOUGLAS M. (1900).....412 North St.
